"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

ONE CENT

COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; fresh winds, mostly northerly.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,482. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

### THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks under pressure.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80⅞c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅝c; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—Mrs. Perot was brought up before Police Magistrate Sir Franklin Lushington in London yesterday and discharged from custody. The Magistrate told her the United States Embassy had requested the withdrawal of the extradition proceedings, and she left the court with W. H. Perot and the child. Some persons declare that the child who appeared after the court proceedings yesterday was not Gladys Perot, and it is rumored that the latter is on her way here. It is understood that the Transvaal Government has offered alternative proposals to Mr. Chamberlain's plan for a joint commission of inquiry. Cecil Rhodes has declared that there will be no shedding of blood, and the outlook is regarded as more hopeful. Many miners are leaving Johannesburg, and there is considerable destitution there among the small shopkeepers. The rumor of a projected alliance of South and Central American republics to guard against the extension of United States imperialism to those countries has alarmed the merchants of Brazil, who regard it as seriously compromising to commercial interests. James FitzHarris and Laurence O'Hanlon have been released from Maryborough Jail, Ireland. They were sentenced for complicity in the Phoenix Park murders and attempting to murder members of a jury, respectively. Martial law has been proclaimed at Hilversum, Holland, in consequence of riots following the suppression of a fair. Five more cases of bubonic plague have appeared at Oporto and one more death is reported. The city is now completely isolated. Gen. Jiminez has arrived at Manzanillo, Cuba. His arrest at Cienfuegos will delay his arrival in Santo Domingo a week. The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey, has arrived at Villefranche, France. The Admiral, who is in excellent health, will go to Nice for a week's stay. The new British commercial agents will report to the Foreign Office, not to the Board of Trade, as reported. A large migration of Welsh colonists to Canada is likely in the near future. The plot to overthrow the Sam administration in Haiti was a well-organized one, headed by ex-Minister of Finance Fouchard. It was discovered just in time. President Sam is in favor of negotiating a loan to clear of existing obligations on the proposed condition that Haiti surrender control of the customs. This can only be done by a modification of the Constitution, to which the people will never consent unless under force. The Shanghai Mercury publishes a report from Peking to the effect that the Emperor of China has developed symptoms of insanity.—Pages 1, 6, and 7.

Page 1.

Mrs. Sarah Appleby of Salem, Mass., has told a story of extreme cruelty in relating her experiences at the Holy Ghost Camp of Frank Sanford, near Lewiston, Me., and her husband says he will cause the arrest of Sanford and prosecute him to the full extent of the law.

The Ramapo Water Company has secured options on a large part of the Catskill region as a watershed. It has filed maps in Greene and Ulster Counties. Papers were served yesterday on members of the Board of Public Improvements restraining them from authorizing a contract between the city and the Ramapo Company.

Page 5.

The Shamrock lightened as she was yesterday revealed more of her underbody than has heretofore been seen on this side of the ocean.

The Philadelphia baseball team defeated the New Yorks yesterday at the Polo Grounds and gained second place, as the Brooklyns defeated the Bostons.

Page 7.

John H. Keyser, the philanthropist who aided thousands of poor persons in this city, and who was accused of being a partner of Tweed, is dead.

Page 12.

An unusual scarcity of fish exists in the city. The recent high winds have driven them far out to sea.

The annual convention of the Grand Lodge of the Order of Odd Fellows of the State of New York began yesterday in this city.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Executive Committee will meet to-day, when the final estimates of the various sub-committees will be passed upon.

The Ahearn act, under which many claims have been filed by acquitted city officials for money expended by them in their defense, was yesterday declared unconstitutional by Justice McAdam.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.

Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.

Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 7.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 4.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

## MANY YAQUIS KILLED.

### Three Engagements Fought with Mexican Troops—The Indians Were Severely Punished.

POTAM, Mexico, Aug. 15, via Nogales, Arizona, Aug. 22.—On Thursday Gen. Torres gave the order to advance on Vicam. Three sharp engagements were fought before the troops succeeded in entering the stronghold. The Indians met the Government forces first about a half mile from Vicam and fell back. They rallied again on the outskirts of the pueblo and were driven in. The soldiers were advancing in the form of a half-moon, and when they reached Vicam it required a desperate struggle to drive the Indians from their position.

In three engagements two Mexicans were killed and twenty-two wounded, among the latter being two Captains, Reynaldo Apertela and Aurelio, both of the Eleventh Regiment. Forty Yaquis were killed and the number of wounded is known to have been heavy.

The Yaquis retreated in the jungle to the southwest and were followed by Gen. Torres, who overtook them again at a point about two miles below Potam. The Indians numbered about 700, while the Mexican command was about 1,000 strong. A battle was fought on Aug. 13, and the Mexicans had two men killed and nineteen wounded.

Twenty dead Yaquis were found in the hills from which they fought. Loreto Villa, one of the chiefs who led the Yaquis in their ten years' war, and who knows every inch of the river jungles, is now fighting with the Mexican Army. He led the troops through a path and they were enabled to make a rear attack, badly worsting the Indians in the fight.

## BURNED HIS HOUSE AND HIMSELF

*Special to The New York Times.*

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 22.—Jacob Christman, aged eighty-six years, a feeble and broken-down brewer who had lost all his property, committed suicide at Newtown this morning after setting fire to his house, and the body was burned almost beyond recognition in the flames, which consumed the building.

Just before the tragedy Christman fired a shot at L. D. Drake in front of the house, but it went wide. Drake held a mortgage on Christman's house, and threatened to foreclose it. The aged brewer said he had paid the loan for $500 on which the mortgage had been made, and had declared that he would kill Drake and burn the house before he would pay it over again. The flames consumed several hundred dollars in bank notes, comprising all that remained of his estate.

### Judge Hurd's Evanston House Burned.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The home of Judge Harvey B. Hurd at Ridge Avenue and Davis Street, Evanston, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Two stables in the rear and one adjoining belonging to W. T. Dwight were burned also. Judge Hurd's loss is partially covered by insurance, and will aggregate $20,000. The loss of the residence is charged to inactivity on the part of the engineer at the water works and to the "red tape" of the Fire Department.

Continued on Page 3.

## RAMAPO COMPANY'S BIG LAND OPTIONS

### Concern Would Seize a Large Part of the Catskills.

### AFTER THOUSANDS OF ACRES

### Papers Served on Members of Board of Improvement.

### Enjoined from Authorizing a Contract Between the City and the Water Corporation—Framer of the Charter Denounces the Proposed Steal.

*Special to The New York Times.*

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Thousands of acres of the farm and forest lands in the Catskill Mountains are under option by the Ramapo Water Company. Options on these lands have been secured by representatives of the company, and it is stated upon reliable information that the company now has agents in the Catskills arranging for the consummation of the sale and the delivery of much of the land mentioned within a short time. Some thirty maps covering land and water in Ulster County have been filed in the Ulster County Clerk's office in this city, and at Catskill, which is in Greene County, maps have been filed and some property of considerable value has been purchased. Most of the land, as well as the streams, on which the Ramapo Water Company has secured options, lies in Ulster and Greene Counties, the greater part of the territory secured lying in the picturesque Big Indian Valley, along the line of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad, which traverses the Summer resort region of the Catskills.

Options have been secured on nearly all of the property bordering on the Esopus Creek and on the Mink Hollow and Watson Hollow streams. Scarcely a stream of any size or consequence in the Catskills has been overlooked by the representatives and civil engineers of the company, and the Ramapo Water Company has had to pay out but little money in order to secure options on the Catskill Mountain watershed. Owners of farm and forest land have been paid anywhere from $10 to $60 for options on their property, although the purchase price agreed upon has in nearly every instance been much in advance of the ordinary valuation of the land. All through the Catskills the people who have given options are positive that the company will purchase their lands. All of the options secured in Ulster County expire on April 1, 1900.

#### INHABITANTS ARE PLEASED.

The inhabitants of the Catskills believe that the Ramapo Water Company will so improve the natural beauty of the mountains as to make them more desirable as a haven for the visitors who yearly seek them. The representatives of the company have pictured to the country people the Catskills as a second Switzerland, and said they proposed to build large dams in the Big Indian Valley which will be used to form a chain of large lake reservoirs from which the people of New York City will be supplied with pure water and on the waters of which sail boats and other pleasure craft can be placed

Big Indian Valley is one of the most picturesque regions of the Catskill Mountains. It will be easy to make artificial lakes. The formation of the country, with its hollows and depressions, is most advantageous for the project. At Bishop's Falls, where there is a magnificent fall of water the year round, little work will be necessary to make a lake that will cover acres. This prospect is what charms the majority of land owners on the mountains. One of the most ardent believers in the promises of the Ramapo Water Company is ex-Assemblyman Davis Winne of The Corner, who ardently believes the company intends to purchase 900 acres of woodland which belongs to him, and which they desire to purchase so as to protect the watershed. Davis Winne's property lies near Phoenicia. He is one of the most conservative men in this county.

#### COMPANY FILES MAPS.

In Greene County the Ramapo Water Company has already filed six maps in the County Clerk's office. The first map was filed as long ago as Oct. 5, 1897, and covers the land and watersheds in the town of Prattsville, that county; in Gilboa, Schoharie County, and also lands extending through Delaware County, through which the Prattsville Creek and its tributaries flow. This map bears the signature of P. Elbert Nostrand, Chief Engineer of the Ramapo Water Company, and S. B. Dutcher, its President.

The second map is of Kaaterskill reservoir, and shows grants of lands and watersheds tributary to the reservoir. Through this region the route for a pipe line is shown extending from Patauket reservoir. The head of these lies in the town of Catskill, Greene County, and in the town of Saugerties, Ulster County, bordering on the Esopus Creek. The third map comprises all the lands in the town of Cairo, Greene County, bordering on Catskill Creek and its numerous tributaries. Maps 4, 5, and 6 embrace lands in the towns of New Baltimore, Coeymans, and Albany for a distance of some twenty miles along Coeymans Creek, including the lands two miles back of said creek.

No such place as Kaaterskill reservoir is known here, and doubtless the Ramapo Company intends to construct a reservoir and call it by that name. In Ulster County nearly all the maps of the Ramapo Company have been filed during the past few months.

## INJUNCTION PAPERS SERVED.

### Suit to Restrain Board of Public Improvements from Authorizing a Contract with the Company.

Papers in a suit for an injunction to restrain the Board of Public Improvements from authorizing a contract between the city and the Ramapo Water Company were served on some of the officials who favor the steal yesterday. The suit was brought by The New York World, which obtained the temporary restraining order from Justice Bookstaver of the Supreme Court late on Monday night. Arguments will be heard on Friday morning and, it is hoped, a decision will be had before Aug. 30, the date on which the contract will come before the Board of Public Improvements for final action.

In this action, Corporation Counsel Whalen, who is ex-officio a member of the Board, will appear as counsel for that body, of which he is, according to the charter, the legal adviser. As to Mr. Whalen's position in reference to the contract, nothing is known, and when asked yesterday whether or not he favored it, he declined to discuss the matter

Speaking individually and not as Corporation Counsel, Mr. Whalen said that the provisions of the charter seemed to be plainly against the right of the Borough Presidents to vote on the contract when it comes before the board. Inasmuch as the positions of Mayor Van Wyck and Mr. Whalen and Commissioners Kane and McCartney cannot be ascertained positively, the apparent confidence of Controller Coler in the successful

## POPULISTS MAY NAME BRYAN.

### Said to be a Movement in the South to Forestall the Democratic Convention and Take the Lead.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Populist "leaders," who do not appear to be very numerous or prominent in Washington just now, are said by a Democrat here, who has found a new cause for Democratic worriment, to contemplate a rush on the Democrats next Spring, with the purpose of compelling them to follow instead of taking the lead as they did in 1896.

The Populist idea, which is said to have been nurtured in the South, and which will soon be made known by movements for early delegate conventions, is to have the Populist National Convention so early next year that the Democrats cannot possibly precede it. At that convention Bryan is to be nominated on a platform more closely adapted to the notions of the Populists than that of the Chicago Convention, and Bryan and another man will be put in nomination. The impression is that George Fred Williams will be regarded as the most promising Populist to win in the Eastern States, and it is admitted that even the best of Populist tickets must have some geographical sense in its make-up.

The Populists will know by Feb. 22 just when the Democratic Convention is to be held, as the regular meeting day of the Democratic National Committee is to occur on that day.

"We can get the party together in May," said a Washington Populist, "if it is necessary."

## PRESIDENT DIAZ AN ATHLETE.

### Shows His Strength and Agility to His Chicago Visitors.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 22.—The members of the Chicago Committee of Invitation will be the guests of President Diaz tomorrow.

During the afternoon the men of the party were conducted through the military academy, which forms part of the great castle of Chapultepec. In the gymnasium a cadet was climbing by his hands on two ropes which were hooked to a ring in the ceiling. When he had descended President Diaz advanced, seized the ropes with an agility and strength almost incredible in a man of his advanced age, raised himself with little apparent effort to the ceiling, and then slowly descended to the ground.

## JUDGE HILTON IS IMPROVING.

### Perceptible Change for the Better Noted in His Condition.

SARATOGA, Aug. 22.—There was a perceptible improvement in ex-Judge Hilton's condition to-day.

## WHITE CAPS IN FLORIDA.

### Postmaster Beaten Because He Employed Negro Assistant.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 22.—Editor W. C. Crum of The Florida Republican was brutally beaten by White Caps last night at Peck's Suburbs, where he is Postmaster. Some weeks ago he appointed a colored assistant, and a mob made the negro give up the office. Last night Crum was going from his office to his house, and a mob of fifteen masked men held him up with guns.

They took him from his horse, tied his hands and feet, and stripped him. He was then beaten on the back till the flesh was cut deeply and he was a mass of bruises. The mob threatened to kill him if he ever placed the negro in office again. Carbolic acid was applied to the wounds, and he was allowed to go.

Mr. Crum has closed the office, and his resignation has already been accepted.

## CANDY CONTAINED ARSENIC.

### Enough Poison in the Box Sent to Mrs. Charsha to Kill a Dozen Men.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WILMINGTON, Aug., 22.—An examination by Dr. F. Roop Smith, a chemist, of the box of candy that was left on the porch of the home of Mrs. J. G. Charsha, presumably to poison her, showed that the candy box contained enough arsenic to kill a dozen people. Deputy Attorney General Cooper returned from Belmar, N. J., and began an investigation. He says he has as yet no evidence upon which to proceed.

The officials are puzzled as to why the candy should have been left on the porch with the warning note that if it were eaten it would cause death. It is supposed that some woman jealous of Mrs. Charsha left the candy and also the tray of poison in the yard. Mrs. Charsha had a quarrel with the wife of a prominent professional man in the neighborhood, and this will be investigated.

The postal authorities will take no action about the anonymous letters. The Rev. Ralph T. Causey, pastor of Harrison Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mrs. Charsha is a teacher in the Sunday school, also received anonymous letters reflecting on Mrs. Charsha.

## SEVERE STORM AT NEWPORT.

### Miss Gammell's Cottage Struck by Lightning—A Man Also Hit.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, Aug. 22.—During a severe storm early this morning lightning struck several places in this city as well as on the island. Watchman Reilly was stunned by a bolt at Easton's Beach and found unconscious, but uninjured

It was soon afterward learned that, during the heaviest part of the storm, Ocean Lawn, the Summer home of Miss Hattie Gammell, who has not yet recovered from her recent carriage accident, was struck, but without any damage being done to the cottage. Neither Miss Gammell, as far as could be learned, nor any of the servants at Ocean Lawn was injured by the lightning.

A few who watched the storm from the cottages on the cliffs said it was the wildest thunder and lightning storm which had ever visited Newport.

## WESTERN UNION TO PAY UP.

### Agrees to Settle Its Taxes at Fishkill, but Under Protest.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWBURG, Aug. 22.—After a consultation between M. Osborne, representing the law firm of Brown & Wells of New York, attorneys for the Western Union, the Board of Assessors of the town of Fishkill, with their counsel, Judge Phillips, and County Treasurer Haubenenhal, the telegraph company agreed to pay its taxes under protest and will endeavor to have the difference in the amount assessed by the board and the company's assessment refunded at the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors.

For three years the Western Union has failed to pay or to meet the board and discuss the matter. Its property has been sold under the law, and this was the last year for redemption. The County Treasurer notified it that he would dispose of the property if some settlement was not made. Upon the agreement of the company to pay the back taxes the County Treasurer agrees to withdraw the advertisement of sale

### Beardsley to be Tried for Murder.

*Special to The New York Times.*

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Elmer Beardsley, an inmate of the State Asylum here, was declared sane yesterday by a commission which examined him. On Aug. 9, 1894, Beardsley shot and killed G. Homer Pomeroy in his dooryard at Unadilla, N. Y. Pomeroy, who was a pathmaster, had notified Beardsley to cut the brush in front of his premises. After a stay in prison Beardsley was declared insane and sent to the Matteawan State Asylum. He will be taken to Broome County and tried for murder.

### Contractor Fails for $323,605.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Liabilities amounting to $323,605 are scheduled in a petition in bankruptcy filed to-day in the United States District Court by Lane D. Robertson, a contractor. The petitioner states that he has no assets. Most of the indebtedness was contracted about ten years ago in Kansas City, Mo., where Mr. Robertson borrowed large sums of money to carry on his business. Of the total liabilities $214,550 is due to secured creditors, who hold mortgages on the property of the petitioner.

## BICYCLIST KILLED ON BRIDGE.

### Was Riding on a Tandem and Got in the Way of a Car—His Companion Badly Bruised.

Theodore Tappen, twenty-one years of age, residing at 378 New York Avenue, Jersey City, was struck by a trolley car of the Douglass Street line while crossing the Brooklyn Bridge on a tandem bicycle yesterday afternoon about 5:30 o'clock. He died of a fractured spine about two hours later in the Long Island College Hospital.

The bridge was crowded with trucks and cars at the time of the accident, and several women passengers on the car which struck the young man fainted. In the excitement and hurry to get the victim to a hospital the car which struck him got away and the motorman was not arrested. The police said last night that they knew the number of the car—707—and that the motorman will be arrested.

Tappen was riding on the track, and it appears that the motorman was not altogether to blame. On the tandem with him was James McBride of the same address in Jersey City. They were bound for Coney Island, and after passing the bridge tower on the Brooklyn side they attempted to pass a long line of trucks by riding on the trolley track. The cars were coming behind them very fast, as there is a grade at this point. They turned on to the track, and it is supposed that the motorman of the car immediately behind them lost control of his car and unintentionally ran the tandem down.

The wheel and the riders were knocked against Car 1,603 of the Flatbush Avenue line. Tappen was riding in front, and he was thrown violently against the rear bumper of the Flatbush car, striking on his head. McBride was also thrown and badly bruised. The Douglass Street car stopped before it reached the injured men, and Tappen was picked up unconscious.

A bridge policeman called a Long Island College Hospital ambulance, and both riders were taken to the institution. Tappen never recovered consciousness. His father and mother, from Jersey City, visited the hospital just after the young man died and made arrangements to have the body taken home.

## WELSH COLONISTS FOR CANADA.

### A Large Migration to the Dominion Likely in the Near Future.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Welsh may invade Canada in large numbers. In the sixties 3,000 Welshmen went to Patagonia, and, in spite of the sterility of the country, they triumphed, and now send to Europe some of the finest wheat grown in South America.

The Argentine Republic, which until recently made no claim on Patagonia, now demands military service from the settlers and compels them to drill on Sundays. They are beginning to look to Great Britain for assistance.

Other Welshmen who desire to emigrate have been looking about, and, following the invitation of the Canadian High Commissioner, David Lloyd-George, member of Parliament for Carnarvon, and two others are to sail on Thursday for Canada. Mr. Lloyd-George said he and his companions were going to spy out the country and that he could say nothing further until the end of the visit.

## SPIDER BITES ARE NOT FATAL.

### Prof. L. O. Howard Has Failed to Find a Single Instance.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Prof. L. O. Howard, one of the most expert of all the Government entomologists, yesterday declared in a lecture at Cleveland, Ohio, under the title "Some Heteropterous Insects Formerly Responsible for Spider Bites," that he had failed to substantiate a single report of fatal results from a spider bite in the United States.

## THE CINCINNATI ASSAULT CASE.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—Col. Pettit of the Thirty-first Regiment, some of the officers of which are said to have participated in a disgraceful affair on a Fort Thomas street car on Monday, in which an aged colored man was assaulted, stated to-day that he would prefer charges against Conductor Miller for provoking the assault. Col. Pettit gives the names of the officers concerned in the affair as Capt. W. H. Gillenwater of Company E, Lieut. John P. Spurr of Company G, and Lieut. William E. Eulass of Company E.

The report is to the effect that they had gone to Cincinnati on Sunday, and after missing the last Fort Thomas car had spent the night in the Gibson House. Lieut. Spurr's left eye is completely closed, and his face terribly disfigured. Capt. Gillenwater served as a Captain in the Sixth Immunes in Puerto Rico. Previous to that he was private secretary to Congressman W. H. Brownlow of Tennessee.

### Another Treasure Tale Exploded.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Regarding a report of an immense treasure in the Auckland Islands, south of New Zealand, an Australian named de Jersey Grut writes that twenty-five years ago he heard a tale of fabulous wealth supposed to be aboard the General Grant, which was wrecked on one of the islands. A party of adventurers tried to induce him to join an expedition for its recovery. He entered into the scheme, but before risking his money he examined the ship's papers at the Custom House, and found that there was only £7,000 aboard the wrecked vessel.

### Army Worms in Colorado Houses.

*Special to The New York Times.*

DENVER, Aug. 22.—The army worm is creating havoc with the crops about Burlington and Kit Carson County. The worms have evinced a propensity never before charged to them. They have invaded the residences of some of the farmers, and in some cases the houses have been given up to the invaders. Mr. Chapman, living near Burlington, made a fight as long as he could and then vacated his home. The worms swarmed in through the doors, and the assault was repelled for a time with brooms. Instead of allowing themselves to be swept out of doors, the worms crawled up the walls.

### It Was Whitelaw Reid's Bicycle.

*Special to The New York Times.*

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 22.—An Eclipse bicycle, formerly owned by Whitelaw Reid and sold by him to an employe named Joseph Swalski, figured in a criminal case in the Greenwich Borough Court to-day. Swalski sold the wheel a short time ago to his brother-in-law, Sylvester Malski. Sylvester failed to pay the entire amount, and left Joseph's house at midnight Sunday. He took the wheel and departed for Holyoke, Mass. Sheriff Fitzroy telegraphed to the New Haven police, and Sylvester was arrested and brought here. He was discharged, and now Joseph has attached the wheel in a suit to recover the balance due him.

### Way Above the Summer Heat.

Mount Pocono, 1,900 feet; Water Gap, 1,800 feet; Lake Hopatcong, 1,027 feet. Fine hotels. Many trains. Lackawanna Railroad, 429 Broadway.—Adv.

## HOLY GHOST CAMP OUTRAGE

### Weak Woman Says She Was Beaten by Sanford's Men.

### PROPHET MAY BE ARRESTED

### Husband of the Victim Announces that He Will Appeal to the Courts.

*Special to The New York Times.*

DURHAM, Me., Aug. 22.—Serious charges have been made against the Rev. Frank W. Sanford, leader of the Holy Ghost and Us Society on Beulah Hill, and it is probable the evangelist and his assistant, Mr. Gleason, will be arrested before Mr. Sanford sails for England next Saturday.

Mrs. Sarah S. Appleby, wife of the Rev. E. W. Appleby, a Methodist clergyman of Salem, Mass., makes the charges. Mrs. Appleby says that after arriving at Shiloh to assist in the work she was brutally attacked by Sanford and Gleason, was evicted from the Temple of Truth, and her trunk containing all her wearing apparel thrown from a third-story window of the temple.

Mrs. Appleby thus describes her experiences on the top of the sand hill called Shiloh:

"On Tuesday, Aug. 15, in company with a woman friend, I arrived at Shiloh. I had read so much about the place that I really began to believe that God was manifesting Himself to the people in some miraculous way, and in order to know the truth for myself I came down.

"I now thank God that I got away with my life, for I thought they had murder me. I was never subjected to such gross insults and abuse before. Coming from men whom I supposed were godly, my experience was all the more disgraceful.

#### ATTACKED DURING SERVICE.

"I attended the morning service in the hospital Thursday, every one on the hill having been ordered to that building to pray for the sick. As we entered the room Leader Sanford ordered, in a stern voice, all to fall on their faces and pray. Being unused to the customs prevailing at Shiloh, I knelt at a chair, and was surprised to hear Gleason shout out, while Mr. Sanford was praying, to humble the spirit of the proud woman who was kneeling. Looking around, I discovered that I was the only one not with my face to the floor, so I got down rather than create a scene.

"No one has any idea of the terrible things expected of the student at Shiloh. After praying had gone on for a short time Sanford jumped to his feet and shouted that the devil was present in the room, and that God would not listen to the prayers. 'I will go to the turret,' said Mr. Sanford, 'and talk with God and find out what the trouble is.' As he said this he walked out of the room, stepping on the prostrate forms on the floor on his way to the hall.

"About 10 minutes later he returned and commanded the meeting be emptied. I started to go to my room. While on the way I had to pass the room of several girls, and I heard the groans of a young woman. When I entered the room the sick one stretched out her thin arms to me and said she was in terrible agony, and that she was not allowed to have a physician. I tried to relieve the young woman's suffering.

"Just then one of the students, named Gleason, came rushing to the room and, clinching me by the arm, yelled in a demoniacal manner: 'Get out of here, you devil!' I was almost frightened to death when I looked up and saw the murderous look on his face. He struck me on the back with a Bible, and then I begged of him not to do it again, telling him that I was an invalid with a spinal trouble for several years, but he struck me again harder than before, and still kept shouting: 'Get out of here, you devil!'

#### STRONG MAN STRUCK HER.

"I clinched at the bedpost to steady myself when he hit me again. I thought sure he would kill me, and I begged for my life, but his only mercy to me was another terrible blow on the back with his Bible.

"I tried to get out, but it seemed he was intent on killing me. It was at this time that Mr. Sanford entered on the scene, and, grabbing me around the waist, he dragged me to the stairway and threatened to throw me down stairs. I asked to be allowed to go to my room and get my things, and I would leave, but they wouldn't allow me to. Mr. Sanford had my and belongings thrown at my feet. Then those three men, Mr. Sanford, Mr. Gleason, and his brother, with Bibles in their hands, and claiming to be ministers of the Gospel, stood directly before me and demanded that I dress myself in their presence.

"While I was getting the things into my grip, three big men stood over me, calling me a devil and other vile names.

"When I was passing out, a woman reached out her hand to shake hands with me, and one of those big men struck at her hand with his Bible, saying, 'Don't touch her, she is possessed with a devil and will contaminate everything she comes in contact with.'

#### MANAGED TO GET AWAY.

"I managed somehow to get out doors, and started for a place in the woods, which are close by. But before going a great way I fell prostrate upon the ground, the pain and excitement being too much for me to stand. The three men had chased me to that point, but when I fell they offered to assist me.

"I went to the grove to look for the woman who accompanied me, and there I met a woman whose home is in Augusta, who took me by the hand and wept when I told her what had happened. This lady informed me that there were some queer performances within the walls of the building they called 'God's Temple,' and if the outside world knew one-half of what happened within the walls the place would be condemned at once.

"My friend brought me to Mrs. Davis's house, a distance away. I remained there until Friday night, when I started for home. My weakness, however, compelled me to get off at Old Orchard, where I rested until Saturday afternoon before being able to proceed.

"Saturday night I reached home, and have since been constantly growing weaker. My nerve and spine are badly affected. Twenty-five years ago I fell and seriously injured my spine, and it was only eleven years ago that I got over the effects.

"Those men have renewed my injury, and it will undoubtedly remain with me now all the days of my life.

"I have been threatened not to say a word to any one about this trouble. At Lisbon Falls I was told that if I did the chances would be good for having all my pains removed. This was an insinuation that one of their hirelings would do away with me.

"That man is simply humbugging the poor, ignorant, narrow-minded class, who have no capacity for doing their thinking and who are so simple that they think God has raised up Sanford as a nineteenth century Christ."

The Times correspondent received a letter to-night from the Rev. Mr. Appleby, in which he promises to make it decidedly warm for Evangelist Sanford and his assistant, Gleason.

The Rev. Appleby, her husband, is very indignant over the affair, especially the demand made of his wife to dress herself in the "presence of three men claiming to be ministers." He is going to have an interview with Gov. Powers, calling attention, as he charges, to a number of questionable incidents regarding the Holy Ghost camp that have come under his personal observation.

Counsel has been engaged, and the indications are that an interesting law suit will be the result.

## ANOTHER FAITH CURE DEATH.

### Miss Anna Reed Dies at the Dowie Institute at Chicago.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Another death has occurred within the limits of "Zion" in mute corroboration of the assertion that human life is being sacrificed to the doctrines of "Dr." John Alexander Dowie, "general overseer of the Christian Catholic Church."

The latest victim is Miss Anna Reed, a young woman of Bellevue, Iowa, who came to Chicago three days ago to receive treatment at the hands of Dowie. Miss Reed died last night, consumption being given as the cause. She was but twenty-two years of age.

### AN OPINION ON MR. SANFORD.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I have always been of the opinion that THE TIMES is a paper unprejudiced against any party, creed, or religious sect. This is exemplified by the liberality of the editor in fairly and fully reporting the doings of the Holy Ghost and Us Society in Shiloh, Taking advantage of this liberal-mindedness, I beg leave to make a few remarks concerning this society.

No doubt every Christian will encourage and sympathize with every movement which attempts to diffuse and foster the Christian faith And if Mr. Sanford, who appears to me the flesh and bone of the society, had this object in view, his work would deserve much commendation.

But, so far as I can gather, Mr. Sanford, though made of the same tissues that every mortal is made of, lays claim to supernatural powers He communes with God and God reveals to him the book of fate which heaven hides from all other mortals. Verily, he must be a divine being, condescending to strut the rugged earth.

I cannot resist to recall last Friday's incident of God revealing to him the event in advance and subsequently sending him by telegram a check for $20,000. Indeed, I may boldly say that Mr. Sanford finds more grace with the Almighty than the Saviour. The latter lived a life of pain, whereas Mr. Sanford, if he wanted to, could live aristocratically on the swelled checks which the opprobious Almighty sends him.

It is not my usiness to interfere with Mr. Sanford. But no Christian should be made to believe grandmother tales of conversations with God or of His sending checks.

Mr. Editor, I hope that you will indulge me to say a few words about the remarkable cases of cure. Mr. Sanford and his inspired followers claim the divine power of healing. A woman for years suffered with a cataract of the eye. She had to remain only a few hours in one of the towers of the temple of the society, and when she came down she said her eyesight had been restored. This is, indeed, a remarkable case. It must be remembered, however, that she only said so. Besides, in this century, hypotism has made such rapid strides that its experts can so overpower your imagination that they can make you say almost anything. So I fancy that if this woman had not been hypnotized, then she was so imposed upon by these spiritual followers of Mr Sanford that, though her vision was unaltered, she was constrained to say at least that she could see well.

True Christians, I believe, can have little faith in the work of such a society. In fact, reports of its doings only serve to minimize the Christian faith.

S. N. TUCKMAN.

New York, Aug. 21, 1899.

## ORVILLE P. CURRAN IS SUED.

### Mrs. Virginia L. Willard Asks $25,000 Damages in a Breach of Promise Suit Against Him.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Orville P. Curran, Western manager for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, who is reputed to be worth about $400,000, was made a defendant in a breach of promise suit brought in the Superior Court to-day by Mrs. Virginia L. Willard. Damages to the amount of $25,000 are asked. Mr. Curran, who is a widower, has two children, one of whom, Orville P. Curran, Jr., is a capitalist in Pittsburg.

Mr. Curran, referring to the suit, said:

"It is a plan to extort money from me, and I will not stand it. I will go into court when the time comes and make a fight to the end against this attempt. I know the plaintiff in the suit, but do not know where she lives, as I understand that she changes her place of residence frequently. The last time I saw her was on the street. The allegations, of which the public have already learned, are all made without the slightest foundation in fact."

## EMPEROR OF CHINA INSANE.

### Reported in Shanghai He Has Developed Symptoms of Dementia.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 22.—The Shanghai Mercury publishes to-day a communication from Peking to the effect that the Emperor has developed symptoms of insanity.

## THE NEW BRITISH "AGENTS."

### To Report to the Foreign Office on How to Capture Markets Abroad.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The British Government has at last taken alarm at the inroads on British industries by American and German rivals, and the Foreign Office has appointed four "agents" to travel in America, Russia, China, and Switzerland. They form a rather curious quartet. They are to make reports on foreign markets and how to capture them to the Foreign Office, not to the Board of Trade. They will, however, be open to consultation by British firms who do not care to wait for the appearance of the reports of the Foreign Office or Parliamentary papers containing the reports of British Consuls. The agents will hold no diplomatic rank, but will be entirely independent of Embassies, Legations, and Consulates.

This step is undoubtedly due more to American than any other rivalry.

### Park Suicide Spent a Fortune.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Leo Goldsmith, for two months a resident of Chicago, and the one-time possessor of a fortune, was the man who committed suicide by shooting in Central Park, New York, Sunday. He was identified by initials on his clothing, and the number of his suit, 7,638, made by Maurice Strauss & Co. Despondency was the cause of his rash act. Goldsmith came to Chicago two months ago from Japan, where he was a salesman for an English bicycle firm. In two months in Chicago Goldsmith is said to have parted with more than $15,000 sent to him by relatives in Germany.

### The Glasgow Statue of Gladstone.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Executive Committee of the Glasgow Gladstone Statue Fund has commissioned William Hamo Thornycroft, R. A., to produce the work. It is to cost £3,500, and to be placed in George Square.

### Fatalities from Low Flash Oil.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Last year American low flash oil killed twenty-eight and injured 276 Londoners. In five years it has killed in London 228 and injured 1,624 persons. Many newspapers continue to urge the Government to raise the flash point.

### Famines in India and Africa.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A measure of scarcity approaching famine is practically assured for a large portion of India. The situation is reported serious in North Bombay, Rajputana, the South Punjab, and parts of Central India. In the last-named province 10,000 persons are now receiving village relief The present famine in East Africa is said to have caused the deaths of 40,000 persons.

### "Tod" Sloan Arrives in London.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, Aug. 22.—"Tod" Sloan arrived here to-night. He says he is in good health and glad to return. He expects to ride at Hurst Park on Friday.

## LABORI ONCE MORE DEFENDS DREYFUS

### Distinguished Lawyer Warmly Welcomed in Court.

### HE QUESTIONS GEN. MERCIER

### Chief Accuser Refuses to Answer and Stands Convicted.

### ARREST MAY FOLLOW

### General Is Forced to Confess that the Secret Dossier Was Illegally in His Possession.

*Special to The New York Times.*

RENNES, Aug. 22.—(Copyright, 1899, by The New York Times.)—Maitre Labori received a grand ovation to-day on returning to the court. He had nothing of the usual appearance of an invalid. On the contrary, he seemed to be in splendid health.

The Generals shook Maitre Labori warmly by the hand. Gen. Mercier even smiled at him. The audience stood up and applauded.

Complimentary speeches were exchanged between the President of the court and Maitre Labori.

The Dreyfusards and the anti-Dreyfusards are beginning to show a greater cordiality toward each other.

The evidence given to-day was of no value whatsoever, although Capt. Dreyfus exhibited great irritation when Capt. Lemoine tried to fix the charge of treason against the prisoner, on the ground that he had seen him at the German manoeuvres in Mulhause, Alsace.

I had a brief interview with M. Jaurès, ex-Deputy and Socialist leader, to-day. I asked him whether he thought the influence of the Generals would affect the impartiality of the military tribunal. This is what Dreyfus's friends chiefly fear.

M. Jaurès replied that he thought not. He added that the attitude of Col. Jouaust toward the prisoner was so far quite fair. He also said that Dreyfus was making an excellent impression.

The most distinguished visitor present at to-day's session of the court was Mme. Réjane, the famous actress.

ROWLAND STRONG.

## T

plete light be thrown upon it. I insist that Gen. Mercier answer me, for it is my right."

After Mercier's shuffling collapse, M. Labori sank back into his armchair, great beads of prespiration standing on his forehead, but his countenance radiant at the impression he had made.

When Labori had attained his object and forced a confession of grave violation of law on the part of Gen. Mercier, he gave a smile of grim satisfaction and then added significantly: "I shall have other questions to put to Gen. Mercier."

The scene was highly dramatic and made a profound impression upon all the spectators.

Gen. Mercier must be spending very miserable hours, for, as the result of this admission, and with the additional charge of communicating secret documents to the court-martial of 1894, he is liable to arrest at any moment. Indeed, some people think it not impossible that he will be lying in the military prison adjoining the cell of Capt. Dreyfus before the week is out.

Another series of questions put by Maitre Labori concerned Lajoux, a spy formerly in the service of the French War Office, but packed off to South America, according to various military witnesses, because he proved a swindler.

Labori asked how it was, if that were so, that Lajoux was still receiving monthly payments.

Commandant Rollin, completely taken back, replied that a cessation of payments was under consideration.

The impression conveyed by Labori's questions, and the replies given, was that Lajoux was being paid by the War Office to keep out of the way in the interests of Esterhazy, whom Lajoux, in a letter read in court offering revelations in the Dreyfus affair, indicated as the real traitor.

M. Labori's cross-examination in this matter, therefore, was a distinct advantage to the accused.

M. Labori announced that he intended to recall several witnesses who had made depositions during his absence. This means Mercier, Roget, and others, who will be put to the test of a severe cross-examination.

To his friends, M. Labori has expressed himself confident of being able to tear to pieces the evidence these Generals have given so confidently before a sympathetic tribunal.

Capt. Dreyfus to-day pursued the attitude he took up yesterday, and replied to the statements of hostile witnesses with arguments, and the presentation of counter-facts, only once giving way to his feelings and offering a cry of protest. This was at the conclusion of Col. Bertin's deposition, when, with broken voice, the accused declared his love of France and the army.

"Yes," he cried, "I love France, and I love my country, but it is with sentiments different from those animating those who come here to-day to testify against me."

M. Labori, if anything, was better after his exertions than before them. The excitement under which he labored seemed to act as a stimulant, although many friends, noticing his flushed face, feared there might be a relapse.

So far from this being the case, he was able to go for a drive with his wife in an autocar this afternoon, and on his return, he held quite a reception afterward, spending the time until dinner in going over to-day's evidence, and preparing for to-morrow.

The scurrilous tactics of the anti-Dreyfusard newspapers may be illustrated by a paragraph in their organ here this evening declaring that the attack on Labori, which, it insinuates, did very little harm, was made solely to arouse the pity of the people of Rennes for the lamentable lot of an escaped convict from Devil's Island.

## MERCIER PUT ON THE RACK.

### M. Labori Resumes His Work and Questions the Accuser of Dreyfus, Who Refuses to Answer.

RENNES, Aug. 22.—Maitre Labori, leading counsel for the defense, who was murderously assaulted Aug. 14, was present in court this morning when the trial of Capt. Dreyfus was resumed. The proceedings opened at 6:30 A. M.

The arrival of M. Labori at the Lycée was the signal for scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm. At 6:15 A. M. three carriages, preceded by a number of bicycles, drove up. The first carriage contained M. Labori and his wife and physicians. The others contained friends of the lawyer and some Police Inspectors. The crowd about the Lycée Building rushed up to M. Labori's carriage, and a number of persons eagerly thrust their hands through the windows to greet the distinguished lawyer.

When M. Labori descended he was surrounded by friends, and a hundred hands pressed his, while he was assailed with all sorts of questions, to which he smilingly replied:

"I am getting on well, my friends, thank you; thank you."

As M. Labori, still accompanied by Mme. Labori and a physician, entered the courtroom the audience greeted him by standing up, and there was a general roar of applause, accompanied by the clapping of hands, which was distinctly heard in the streets.

TEARS IN M. LABORI'S EYES.

Tears filled the eyes of the wounded man, who was evidently deeply affected by the warm welcome accorded him. Among those who greeted M. Labori were Gens. Billot and Mercier, who courteously inquired as to his condition. The lawyer looked very well, considering his recent experience. He walked quite briskly, but held his left arm close to his side, in order not to disturb the wound. He was conducted to a light, well-cushioned armchair, instead of one of the ordinary cane-bottom chairs, behind the table set apart for the lawyers.

Mme. Labori, who entered the courtroom ahead of her husband, also received a hearty greeting. As she took a seat in court she was surrounded by friends, who overwhelmed her with congratulations on her husband's recovery, to which she smilingly responded.

At first the audience seemed to be apprehensive that Col. Jouaust, President of the court, might treat the applause of M. Labori as a demonstration which would warrant him in clearing the court. It began, therefore, with a few timid claps of the hands, but was soon followed by general applause upon the part of the whole audience, with the exception of a few people standing at the back of the court.

Dreyfus entered the court room soon afterward, and after saluting the judges in the usual manner, he turned to M. Labori with outstretched hand, and a smile of keen pleasure lighted up his pale and usually impassive features. The lawyer took the prisoner's hand and shook it warmly, whereupon Dreyfus gave him another look of gratitude and took his seat in front of counsels' table with his back toward them.

Col. Jouaust next read from a paper an address to M. Labori, the tone of the President being quite sympathetic. The lawyer made an impassioned reply. He was deeply affected and his voice was clear, though not so strong as before the outrage. He was very nervous and excited, and swayed to and fro as he delivered his reply, which profoundly impressed his hearers.

HE SEEMED TO BE SUFFERING.

Counsel's reply to the President considerably fatigued him and he sat down flushed and holding his side. He afterward once or twice nervously twitched his fingers and an expression flitted over his face as though he was suffering twinges of pain.

Mme. Réjane, the celebrated actress, was among those present in court to-day. She made the trip to Rennes especially to see the trial and the return of M. Labori into the case, and she was one of those who applauded most heartily his entry into the courtroom.

The first witness to-day was M. Grenier, the former Prefect of Delfort. His testimony was favorable to Dreyfus, inasmuch as his deposition was distinctly hostile to Esterhazy.

Major Rollin of the Intelligence Department was asked during the course of his testimony by M. Labori how a certain document, of a later date than Mercier's Ministry, came into Gen. Mercier's possession. Rollin said it was not his business to explain, but counsel insisted, asking whose business it was.

Finally M. Labori asked Col. Jouaust to request Gen. Mercier to explain. The General arose and said he declined to answer. M. Labori insisted emphatically, but Mercier still refused to answer, and Major Carrière, the Government Commissary, supported him, on the ground that the examination was entering upon a matter which ought not, in the interest of the country, to be discussed publicly.

M. Labori then declared in a loud voice that he would reserve to himself the right to take the necessary measures to obtain the desired information. The next point was made by Dreyfus in his reply to Major Rollin. The latter had remarked that all the prisoner's papers were seized when his rooms were searched in 1894, and Col. Jouaust said that certain papers from his text book, "The School of War," were found missing. To this the prisoner retorted:

"Not in 1894, my Colonel!"

This caused some sensation, as the obvious interpretation was that the pages were torn out at the War Office and that then the fact was used against him as an insinuation that he had communicated the missing pages to foreign agents.

DREYFUS'S EXCITED DENIAL.

A former Secretary of the War Office named Ferret next testified to seeing Dreyfus prying into other officers' work during their absence, and the prisoner replied, excitedly, that Ferret's statements were concoctions by a former Minister of War.

Then, in a cooler manner, the prisoner made a statement explaining the difficulties in the way of a civilian, such as Ferret, entering the offices of the General Staff.

Gen. Gonse thereupon presented two letters to the effect that the writers, both of whom were civilians, obtained easy admittance to the offices.

Here Dreyfus retorted smartly that the regulations were most strict in this respect and that, therefore, some persons were guilty of gross breach of discipline, and M. Demange added that if entry to these offices was so easy anybody could procure the information Dreyfus was alleged to have obtained so surreptitiously.

Lieut. Col. Bertin, who was the head of Dreyfus's office in 1894, was the next witness, and showed himself to be a most virulent enemy of the prisoner. He had evidently learned his testimony by heart, and declared it in a strident, aggressive tone, which grated upon the ears of the audience. Some of his remarks, particularly his declaration that he was convinced of Dreyfus's guilt by M. Bertillon's chart and his introduction of Esterhazy's statements against Dreyfus, elicited general smiles in court.

Lieut. Col. Bertin's testimony was concluded with a passage at arms between him and M. Labori. The latter declared that Bertin himself, by remarks which he had made upon a certain occasion, convinced the lawyer of the innocence of Dreyfus.

Counsel then recalled other words used by Bertin to the effect that M. Delange was counsel for the German Embassy because he had defended others accused of espionage.

The witness admitted the correctness of M. Labori's quotation, whereupon M. Demange jumped up and protested against Lieut. Col. Bertin's statement. Sharp words were exchanged until Col. Jouaust intervened and refused to allow any further discussion of a matter outside of the case.

Several minor witnesses followed.

JEANNEL HARD ON THE PRISONER.

Lieut. Col. Jeannel repeated evidence which he had said before the Court of Cassation. He was very hard on Dreyfus, but while testifying he scarcely once looked the prisoner in the face.

The last witness of the day, Capt. Maistre, read a letter from an officer, now at Nantes, affirming that while he was on the general staff as a probationer, at the same time as Dreyfus, the latter told the officer of his visit to Alsace-Lorraine, and recounted how he had followed the German Army manoeuvres on foot and on horseback.

This was intended to show Dreyfus was not telling the truth when he denied having been present at any time at the manoeuvres at Alsace-Lorraine.

Another part of Capt. Maistre's evidence proved to be in favor of Dreyfus. In contradiction of other witnesses who declared Dreyfus frequently staid late at the office prying into other officers' duties, Capt. Maistre declared to-day that Dreyfus was disinclined to work, and often left the offices before the regular time.

The prisoner, in the tone of calm moderation which, to-day, again distinguished his utterances, replied to Capt. Maistre's allegations, and added with reference to M. Beaurepaire's accusations, that the latter's immorality would ere long be demonstrated before the court-martial. The court then rose for the day.

Maitre Labori was immediately surrounded by friends, nearly every one in court wishing to shake hands with him. He was cheerful and smiling and had a few well-chosen words for everyone. Mme. Labori shared in the admiration expressed for her husband.

The brilliant lawyer returned home in a carriage as he had come, with an escort of two mounted gendarmes. Policemen, gendarmes, and detectives were also distributed along the road, as a precaution against a fresh outrage.

Apart from the salutations of his personal friends, there was no demonstration while M. Labori was either going to or coming from the Lycee.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

Following are the proceedings in detail:

The President of the Court, Col. Jouaust, on taking his seat, turned to Maitre Labori, and, amid impressive silence, read an address as follows:

"Allow me, Maitre Labori, to express to you the unanimous sentiments of the court-martial at the odius attempt to which you nearly fell a victim. This unspeakable act has excited everywhere, especially among the members of the court-martial, the keenest indignation. [Applause.] We are glad it did not have grave consequence to you and that the skillful and devoted attention lavished upon you permit you to resume your duties to-day." [Applause.]

In spite of the President's exhortation not to fatigue himself, M. Labori replied:

"M. le President: Permit me, notwithstanding my weakness and emotion, to say a word in reply to those you have done me the honor to address to me in such deeply touching terms. It was for me a visitation of a particularly painful nature to be struck down at the time when this case was beginning to realize my beautiful dream of the last few years, namely, to plead this case in all its amplitude before a tribunal of soldiers. That was my aspiration, and that will explain to you my emotion and sorrow, as well as my joy, to-day.

"I will not revert to that, but I wish to thank all friends or foes or indifferent people who have honored me with these signs of sympathy, of which I am deeply sensible, and I thank you, Mr. President and members of the court-martial, and also all the eminent men who, though I have not the honor of knowing them, except in the course of these long struggles in which we have met, and in the progress of which the faces of our adversaries end by smiling a little, like the faces of friends, or at least like those of old acquaintances who have expressed their sympathy.

MANY LETTERS OF SYMPATHY.

"I thank you, friends and colleagues, even the humblest correspondents, who have done me the honor to write to me without giving their address, because their marks of sympathy, though coming from the humblest abodes, were also the most sincere and the most touching.

"I resume my place in court rather to hear than to speak. If I am less active I shall bring no less conscientiousness, nor less good temper into my work. It is a difficult task we are all performing. You who are the arbiters, and who will render justice—we, the auxiliaries. But all of this will keep us on, for we shall have the sense of duty done.

"Let us now continue the proceedings in which we have yet to pass through many vicissitudes. Thanks to the fullness of these investigations, we shall see emerge from them perfect truth and complete justice making for peace."

In conclusion, M. Labori remarked that they now had the right to hope, and declared that protests and recriminations after the success of the work of justice must be regarded as inadmissible, and that it must be known that "error has ever a larger share in human affairs than treachery." [Applause.]

The eminent lawyer, whose face showed emotion and fatigue, seated himself amid prolonged hand-clapping.

M. Grénier, former Prefect of Belfort, was the first witness called. He said he considered Esterhazy to be an irresponsible personage. Esterhazy, he continued, was the orderly officer of the witness's father, who always praised his fidelity and devotion. But nevertheless Esterhazy, even then, was a disappointed man. He was always complaining of deception, grumbling at fate, and living in great style without means to uphold it. He squandered successive legacies.

The witness, continuing, said he introduced Esterhazy to M. Jules Roche, reporter of the Budget of the Minister of War, who wanted an educated, intelligent officer capable of explaining military technicalities. No one, according to M. Grénier, was better qualified for this than Esterhazy, who spoke every European language and was thoroughly posted on military science and the general and military history of Europe.

[Among the letters seized by Judge Bertulus at the lodgings of Mlle. Pays, July 12, 1898, was one addressed by Esterhazy to Jules Roche, in which the former begged M. Roche to use his influence with M. Grénier to secure Esterhazy a position in the War Office. Henry is spoken of in this letter as an intimate friend and old comrade of the writer.]

TRIED TO ENTER MINISTRY OF WAR.

At Esterhazy's request, the witness made numerous attempts to get the former into the Ministry of War, which Esterhazy declared was necessary in order to enable him to pass for Lieutenant Colonel.

M. Grénier continued that at that time Esterhazy attributed the resistance which he encountered to various people, including the late Lieut. Col. Henry. But when the witness reassured Esterhazy on this point the latter exclaimed:

"It is the last thing I should expect for Henry to be nasty."


*"You May Bend the Sapling But Not the Tree."*

*When disease has become chronic and deep seated it is often difficult to cure it. That is the reason why it is best to take Hood's Sarsaparilla when disease first shows itself. In long-seated, tenacious cases, Hood's Sarsaparilla is also wonderfully successful.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints


Col. Jouaust—Did Esterhazy tell you he believed in the innocence of Dreyfus?

The witness could not reply definitely to this question. He said his recollections were not sufficiently exact. He fancied Esterhazy had said so, but he could not swear to it.

Lieut. Col. Rollin of the Intelligence Department was the next witness. He described the spy Lajoux employed in the department as a "bad spy," whom it was found necessary to suppress.

M. Labori asked the witness whether he knew Lajoux had offered to make revelations in the Dreyfus affair, and the witness replied that Lajoux wrote to the Minister of War asking for assistance and referring to the Dreyfus case.

The clerk of the court read a letter, in which, after dwelling upon his services, Lajoux said it was in consequence of Henry's exactions that the spy Cuers had become an enemy instead of an ally. He also described a conversation with Cuers, in which Cuers declared Dreyfus had never been heard of at army headquarters in Berlin, and that on the news of the arrest of Dreyfus, Gen. Count von Waldersee summoned all the German Military Attachés in Europe to Berlin, and they unanimously declared that not one of them had ever had relations with Dreyfus.

[Richard Cuers has it in his power to reveal the actual traitor. In 1896 he was a spy in the employ of the French Government at Basel, Switzerland. He communicated to the Secret Intelligence Bureau the fact that in 1894 the German Government employed only one French officer as a spy to obtain secret documents for it, and that he "was a commandant of a battalion, between forty-five and fifty years of age, and decorated." Picquart immediately ordered Commandant Lauth to go to Basel to investigate. Henry, at his own request, accompanied him. On their return they said that Cuers had named a certain officer. On investigation it was proved that the officer named was quite innocent. Later Picquart learned indirectly from Cuers that Lauth and Henry, at the Basel interview, "had seemed not desirous of information, and had hardly allowed him to speak." Two years later, when Picquart was prosecuting Esterhazy for forgery, Judge Bertulus found among the latter's papers a document headed "Basel" and "Richard Cuers" in Esterhazy's own handwriting. The paper was a copy of the report made by Henry in regard to the Basel excursion.]

CUERS NEVER HEARD OF DREYFUS.

Cuers added that he himself had never heard of Dreyfus. Lajoux then complained of his abandonment by the headquarters staff and the measures taken against him by officers of the Ministry of War. He spoke of the promises of Col. Sandherr and Henry, who gave him credit for most of the success of their work in the Intelligence Department.

After the reading of this letter, M. Labori inquired.

"Can Lieut. Col. Rollin explain how a man, regarded as a rogue and a bad egg, is now receiving a pension of 200f. monthly?"

To this the witness replied: "It is no doubt in recognition of his previous services." [Laughter.]

Then M. Labori asked if the witness assumed responsibility for the report of Nov. 30, 1897, which was attributed to a Foreign Military Attaché.

[This is the famous Schneider letter which has been recently pronounced by the Austro-Hungarian Attaché in Paris to be a forgery.]

The Government Commissary, Major Carriere, protested against this question, saying it referred to affairs of State and should not be answered except behind closed doors.

[It will be recalled that just before the court-martial convened Gen. de Galliflet, the Minister of War, released the military witnesses from maintaining the excuse of professional secrecy provided they would reveal nothing that should make known "the system of national defense or implicate affairs of State."]

ROLLIN DENIES THAT HE KNOWS.

M. Labori pointed out that he had not named anybody, and Lieut. Col. Rollin replied that he had no knowledge regarding the translation of the document in question.

At this M. Labori called the attention of the witness to the cautious nature of his reply, and asked him how the document came into the possession of Gen. Mercier. Gen. Mercier thought the witness was not justified in answering. But in reply to further queries Mercier declared he took the full responsibility for the translation submitted to the Court.

Thereupon M. Labori pointed out that when the document was produced Gen. Mercier was no longer Minister of War, and what right, then, had he to have in his possession a document which was a State secret?

Gen. Mercier did not reply.

Counsel then asked what right had Gen. Mercier to retain possession of all the documents in the secret dossier.

The silence of Gen. Mercier was unbroken.

M. Labori—I am asking for the official responsibility, and I make note of the fact that it is refused. I will reserve the right to take all the measures which I think proper. [Sensation.]

Counsel added that he would later ask Col. Jouaust to recall Gen. Mercier and would put numerous questions to him, to which, however, counsel added, he could foresee the General would refuse to reply. [Sensation.]

Reverting next to Lieut. Col. Rollin's evidence and the testimonial Rollin had given Spy Guénée, M. Labori read the evidence of Guénée before the Court of Cassation, pointing out that after such evidence none of the information which Guénée supplied in 1894 could be maintained against Dreyfus.

[Guénée is a low private détective, upon whose generalizations the part of the indictment referring to Dreyfus's moral character was based. Court of Cassation, 1899.]

Paty de Clam, who first had charge of the case. Before the Cour de Cassation Guénée admitted that many of the things that he had reported to Du Paty were only hearsay, and he also declared that even these had been grossly exaggerated by the latter. Du Paty and Henry employed Guénée to shadow Picquart in 1896, when the chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau was hot on Esterhazy's trail. Guénée reported that Picquart was in communication with the Dreyfusards and was constantly consulting Maitre Leblois. The spy's reports found their way to Gen. Billot, in consequence of them Picquart became a subject for suspicion to the Minister of War.]

GONSE REVILES LAJOUX.

Replying to a question as to the character of Lajoux and the confidence which could be placed in his statements, Gen. Gonse handed in a report giving Lajoux the worst possible character.

Dreyfus then made a statement regarding a passage of Rollin's evidence referring to the searches made in his (Dreyfus's) residence in 1894.

[Regarding the search, the indictment drawn up by Besson d'Ormescheville, Dec. 19, 1894, states: "When they searched his (Dreyfus's) pockets, he said, 'Take my keys, open everything in my house; you will find nothing.' A search was made at his house, and gave, or very nearly gave, the results indicated by him. But it is permissible to suppose that, since no letter, even no family letters, with the exception of those addressed to Mme. Dreyfus during his engagement to her; no notes, even of tradesmen, were found in the course of this search, the true explanation is that, whatever could in any way compromise him had been hidden or destroyed long before."]

"Everything," said the prisoner, "was seized without exception.

Col. Jouaust—Some of the pages were missing of your notes taken at the lectures given by the Military College? That has been the subject of remark.

Dreyfus—No, my Colonel, not in 1894. [Sensation.]

M. Ferret, former Secretary of the War Office, who is alleged to have caught Dreyfus prying into the work of some of his fellow-officers during their absence, testified that Lajoux was the end of 1893, on returning from his luncheon, at an hour the officers were usually out, he found Dreyfus in the Fourth Bureau, standing with a stranger, a civilian, at the table, consulting a document which seemed to the witness to be connected with the transport of troops.

M. Demange—Why did you not give this evidence in 1894?

Witness said he regretted he had overlooked it. Besides, he added, it was not his business to suspect his chiefs.

M. Demange—The Court will form its own opinion of this five years silence.

M. Labori—When did the witness first mention these facts?

Ferret—I do not remember. [Murmurs.]

M. Labori—Try. It would be interesting to have an explanation.

DREYFUS ACCUSES MERCIER.

Ferret—It was about a year ago.

The prisoner protested against such statements, which, he said, were nothing but "vile insinuations," concocted by a former Minister of War, [Gen. Mercier.] [Great sensation.]

"I never went into my office," continued Dreyfus, "at any other time than the hours of duty. I declare it was impossible, or at least most difficult, for a civilian to enter the offices of the Ministry of War."

Dreyfus added that while his wife was at Houlgate, Normandy, in August or September, 1894, he happened to go to his office at noon, though the usual hour was 2 o'clock.

Col. Jouaust questioned Dreyfus relative to his hours of duties and the difficulty of introducing a stranger into the offices, after which Gen. Gonse asked for permission to speak in order to complete his evidence. He said he received a letter yesterday evening from M. Le Chatelier, Chief Engineer of the Department of Roads and Bridges, and the General read a letter in which Le Chatelier said:

"'During six or seven years I had a permit for the Ministry of War, and went there at least a hundred times. I did not have to show my permit more than ten times. On another occasion I was accompanied by a friend, who entered without any other formality than opening the gate and saluting the sentry.'" [Laughter.]

Gen. Gonse read another letter of similar purport, and Dreyfus said:

"The rule was strict. The letters only prove that certain persons did not observe it."

M. Demange—It also proves that since the Ministry of War was so easily entered, others besides officers could easily procure information." [Murmurs of dissent.]

[In Dreyfus's own summary of his case, sent in a letter to Maitre Demange Dec. 31, 1894, occurs this significant passage: "To sum up, it results from this conversation, (with Du Paty de Clam:) (1) That there have been leakages at the Ministry. (2) That * * * must have heard, and must have repeated to Commandant Henry that there was an officer who was a traitor. I do not think he would have invented it of his own accord. (3) That the incriminating document was taken by * * *. From all this I draw the following conclusions, the first certain, the two others possible: First, a spy really exists * * * at the French Ministry, for documents have disappeared. Secondly, perhaps the spy slipped in in an officer's uniform, imitating his handwriting in order to divert suspicion. Thirdly, * * * There are inserted in the place of the name of a member of the contre espionnage, who has not yet been publicly mentioned in connection with the case.]

BERTIN TAKES THE STAND.

Lieut. Col. Bertin, who was Chief of Dreyfus's bureau in 1894, followed. He traversed the old ground of Dreyfus's entry into the department, testified to the prisoner's great zeal at first, and said that this later was replaced by great carelessness in matters of detail.

"In the face of this," said Bertin, "I gradually ceased to consider him an assistant. He left an enormous amount of uncompleted work. Thus, after devoting much time to initiating him into the secrets of the concentration of troops on the Eastern Railway system in time of war, I did not receive any service in exchange."

Witness added that the reports he gave Dreyfus when he left were such that he could never enter the Railroad Department. Proceeding, the witness reiterated that Dreyfus was in a position to acquaint himself with the questions of the Eastern Railroad's mobilization, and described a conversation which he had with Dreyfus in 1893, which, in the opinion of the witness, threw a curious light on Dreyfus's idea of the Fatherland.

Lieut. Col. Bertin also spoke of the comparisons of the handwritings, and then, turning to the prisoner's attitude at the court-martial of 1894, he said it painfully impressed him, and he was convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus by the evidence of M. Bertillon.

When the witness told the Minister of War of his impressions, the latter sent him to President Casimir-Périer, to whom Bertin expatiated on the injury which would result from the treachery of Dreyfus and the injury which might result if he escaped.

According to the Lieutenant Colonel, M. Casimir-Périer appeared much impressed, and Bertin gained the impression that he was "speaking to a soldier who regarded the matter from the same point of view as himself."

CONTROVERTS PICQUART'S TESTIMONY.

Referring to his interviews with M. Scheurer-Kestner, formerly a Vice President of the Senate, "whom I always regarded as an honorable man, obeying the dictates of his conscience," Lieut. Col. Bertin controverted part of Col. Picquart's evidence on the subject, and at the conclusion of his deposition the witness declared he never ordered Dreyfus to procure information concerning the entire network of railroads, "which the prisoner sought to acquire from Capt. Cuignot."

Replying to questions on the subject of the alleged untimely visit of Dreyfus to his office, witness said that the plans were kept in his office and that Dreyfus knew the word necessary to open the press containing them.

M. Scheurer-Kestner, it also appeared, often told the witness he was unable to fathom the affair, and finally Bertin was advised to have a talk with the Minister of War.

[M. Scheurer-Kestner is said to be dying. It will be recalled that he first began the public campaign in the defense of Dreyfus. Like Dreyfus, he is an Alsacian. He learned of the existence of proofs against Esterhazy through Picquart's lawyer, Leblois, in June, 1897. He is a man of wealth and at once began an investigation on his own account. When de Castro, Esterhazy's lawyer, called on him with his client's letters and a fac simile of the bordereau taken from a newspaper, M. Scheurer-Kestner took the letters and compared them with some on his desk that de Castro recognized to be also in Esterhazy's hand. M. Scheurer-Kestner, it will be recalled, tried in vain to induce Minister of War Billot to reopen the case. His first public declaration in defense of the prisoner is to be found in a letter addressed to Le Matin, in the issue of Oct. 29, 1897, in which he wrote: "I am convinced of Dreyfus's innocence, and more than ever I am resolved to pursue his rehabilitation." It was through his advice that Mathieu Dreyfus publicly denounced Esterhazy, Nov. 14, 1897, in order to force Billot to act.]

LETTER FROM SCHEURER-KESTNER.

At this juncture the Clerk of the court read a letter from M. Scheurer-Kestner excusing himself from being unable to attend the session of the court. The letter referred to the steps taken by Mathieu Dreyfus to secure the rehabilitation of his brother, and described the writer's investigations and how is was only when Esterhazy's handwriting was shown him that his hesitation ended. The letter also described the moments of anguish the writer experienced during the course of the campaign, and closed with the opinion expressed in the judgment of the Court of Cassation and the confessions of Esterhazy that he was the writer of the bordereau.

In conclusion the letter said:

"You will permit an old Alsacian, Monsieur le Président, to express the sentiment that the hour of justice will soon strike in the interest of the army, of justice, and of the country." [Great sensation.]

Replying to M. Demange, Lieut. Col. Bertin further explained his connection with M. Scheurer-Kestner. At the manoeuvres that year the witness told Gen. Billot of the action M. Scheurer-Kestner was taking, and the General replied:

"'Tell him not to do anything. I shall appeal to my old friend.'

"I telegraphed to M. Scheurer-Kestner accordingly," said Bertin, "for I could not enter Alsace, as Germans having brutally forbidden me to go there."

M. Demange reminded the witness of a remark he made to M. Ferdinand Scheurer-Kestner, namely:

"'There are only five of us who know this terrible secret. One out of the five must betray it before you can know anything.'"

Counsel asked if the secret was not that Dreyfus was innocent?

Lieut. Col. Bertin—Oh! No! No!

M. Demange—According to the terms of the conversation?

Lieut. Col. Bertin (energetically)—No! No! and I'll tell you why. I have never concealed two things from any members of the Scheurer-Kestner family. Firstly, that M. Scheurer-Kestner would be doing a great service if his efforts resulted in establishing the innocence of a man who had worn the uniform of a French officer. Secondly, that I was convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus. [Sensation.]

M. Demange—Did you not once make the following remark: "This Jew was a thrust at headquarters and we had to get rid of him?"

Lieut. Col. Bertin—No! Never! I absolutely deny it. When I was in the War Office the Jewish question was never raised. Dreyfus was regarded as a comrade. I confided all my secrets to him and gave him the password of my locker.

REPORTS COMMENDED DREYFUS.

A number of official reports were here read, unanimously recognizing Dreyfus as a brilliant officer who was anxious to succeed. The reports of the Headquarters Staff alone cast imputations upon the prisoner's character.

M. Labori asked the Court's leave, with the permission of Lieut. Col. Bertin, to question the witness on a delicate subject. He referred, continued counsel, to a remark made by Bertin at a dinner at which M. Labori was present at the house of a mutual friend a fortnight after the degradation of Dreyfus.

"I have absolute confidence in the good faith of Lieut. Col. Bertin," added M. Labori, "and I am convinced that if his recollections are exact enough he will not hesitate to reply."

Bertin asked the lawyer to mention the name of the mutual friend who gave the dinner. M. Labori whispered the name and the witness nodded assent.

M. Labori—Do you remember that you were among the first to suggest to me belief in the innocence of Dreyfus?

Bertin—No, no; it is impossible.

M. Labori—Does the witness remember that during the course of the dinner he became excited in talking about Dreyfus?

The Lieutenant Colonel pointed out that the terms of intimacy which prevailed at the dinner must be taken into account, reminded M. Labori that he was an old friend of his father's, and wondered whether counsel was still the same man, who, taking the witness's hand on the occasion of the dinner, said:

"'I will never forget what you have done for my father.'"

"I do not forget the words," said M. Labori, with voice trembling at the recollection. "But I am referring specially to the somewhat strong remarks you made against Maitre Demange. I am not seeking to provoke a scene between Lieut. Col. Bertin and Maitre Demange. Did you not say to me when I spoke of Maitre Demange's belief in the innocence of Dreyfus:

"'Demange! Don't mention him! He is counsel for the German Embassy!'" [Cries of "Oh! Oh!"]

ADMITS ACCUSING DEMANGE.

Bertin—If I can remember I will reply. I am here to tell the truth, and I will tell all I know. I am here for the truth, like you.

M. Labori—When I asked why you said that you replied that M. Demange had already defended other spies and that he was an official offender.

Lieut. Col. Bertin admitted the truth of M. Labori's statements.

M. Labori—You should be sure regarding the intervention of Maitre Demange, because a barrister of his standing is not appointed officially unless there are important reasons for it.

Counsel proceeded to relate how, when he left Lieut. Col. Bertin, he discussed the above conversation with his wife and wondered what security could be found in the oath or judgment of men who readily believed things so ridiculous.

"My belief in the innocence of Dreyfus," M. Labori added, "began that day. I give you my word of honor that Lieut. Col. Bertin admitted he had a grudge against Maitre Demange, saying it was because he defended Dreyfus badly in insisting on making Dreyfus deny all the charges against him. Lieut. Col. Bertin evidently thought Maitre Demange ought to have joined with the others in trying to convict Dreyfus."

Dreyfus here arose and objected to Lieut. Col. Bertin's insinuation. The prisoner recalled his sufferings and feverish nights on Devil's Island and reiterated again and again his love for the army and love for France.

Col. Jouaust here declared the incident closed.

M. Demange, however, interposed, saying: "You will, however, allow me to appear on the same footing." [Laughter.]

Continuing, M. Demange said he preferred to speak in the presence of Lieut. Col. Bertin, and remarked:

"As the trial of Dreyfus was held behind closed doors, Lieut. Col. Bertin could not know if I defended him well or ill."

Bertin—I heard of the speech for the defense afterward.

M. Demange then said that the fact that he was chosen to defend spies was proof of his discretion.

MAJOR GENDRON'S EVIDENCE.

A brief adjournment followed, and when the court resumed its session Major Gendron was called to testify regarding the Austrian woman Mme. Dely. He said he had taken tea at her house on a single occasion, and that he thereafter confined himself to exchanging a few polite words with her when they met, though the gallant officer asserted that the lady urged his revisiting her home. He thought that neither the age nor the beauty of the lady accounted for her stylish mode of dressing, nor for the mystery of her existence, nor for the presence of her child. All this, it appears, told the witness that he was dealing with an adventuress. He heard that she had fine acquaintances, including Dreyfus, and, in view of the fact that in such companionship Dreyfus was liable to commit some light, imprudent action, witness informed Lieut. Col. Bertin of his fears.

Referring to the organization of the Intelligence Department, Major Gendron said that he had viewed with deep pain the destruction of all the work "the great patriot Col. Sandherr, had done in defense of the country."

"It is a great misfortune," he added, "that such a man no longer exists."

Major Bosse, Capt. Boullenger, Col. Jeannel, and Major Masitre all testified. In the main their evidence was uninteresting and largely surmise or hearsay, but it was distinctly biased and intended to bolster up the assertions of the Generals.

Col. Jeannel during his cross-examination threw some light upon the question of the Firing Manual, which, he said, he lent Dreyfus in 1894.

LOANED DREYFUS THE MANUAL.

M. Demange wanted to know the exact date, and Col. Jeannel said he believed it was in July, adding, "in 1894." That would have been a point calculated to weaken the proofs against Dreyfus, counsel pointing out that Col. Jeannel was not examined in 1894, and asking the cause of this irregularity. The date of the bordereau was given as April 1 of that year, namely, before Col. Jeannel lent the Firing Manual. The prisoner said that in 1894 he insisted at both the preliminary examination and at the court-martial that Col. Jeannel should be examined.

"I obtained no satisfaction," Dreyfus added. "I was, however, sure of my facts. Col. Jeannel's memory must be playing him false. Perhaps the confusion arises from the fact that I asked him to lend me the German Firing Manual."

Col. Jouaust—Do you remember that, Col. Jeannel? Col. Jeannel—No.

At this point M. Labori expressed surprise that it was not thought necessary in 1894 to examine a witness who to-day, out of "pure caprice and for the convenience of the prosecution," had become an excellent witness.

The Court, counsel added, would deduce its own opinion.

During the course of the subsequent proceedings a letter written by Capt. Lemonier was read, repeating an alleged conversation with Dreyfus, when the latter is said to have stated that he followed the German manoeuvres at Mulhouse.

The prisoner briefly controverted some of the latter witness's statements, but said he would not condescend to reply to Capt. Lemonier's assertions, nor to M. Beaurepaire's, but, he added, he was extremely sorry to see an officer utilize the utterances of a witness whose immorality was acknowledged.

The court then adjourned.

## COL. SCHNEIDER IS IN PARIS.

### He Will Do Nothing, However, in Regard to the Forgery Until After the Court-Martial.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Col. Schneider, the Austrian Military Attaché, has arrived at his embassy here. The officials of the embassy declare the attaché will say nothing regarding the letter incident until the Dreyfus court-martial is concluded.

It is understood that he will then institute proceedings for forgery against the men who used the letter alleged to have been written by him and of which he has denied authorship in the following dispatch to the Figaro:

"The letter of Nov. 30, 1897, attributed to me and reproduced in the Figaro of Aug. 16, 1899, is a forgery. SCHNEIDER."

The letter referred to is alleged to have been written by Col. Schneider, and in it he was supposed to have said that Col. Schwarzkoppen and Major Panizzardi, respectively the German and Italian Military Attachés at Paris in 1894, were trying to make out that it was not Dreyfus who had given them secret information, and adding that he (Schneider) had no belief in these protestations. M. Cavaignac, the former Minister of War, and Gen. Mercier, in their testimony at the court-martial of Dreyfus, made a great point of this.

HAMBURG, Aug. 22.—The Hamburgische Correspondenz, discussing the assertion that Germany should publish certain documents proving the innocence of Dreyfus, says:

"The answer to this is that documents of this nature cannot be produced, for the simple reason that Germany never had anything to do with Capt. Dreyfus."

## MAJOR MARCHAND INDIGNANT.

### Says Story of the Killing of French Officers in the Soudan Is an Infamous Calumny.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The Libre Parole publishes an interview with Major Marchand, the African explorer, who, while not doubting the death of Lieut. Col. Klobb and his companions, declares the story of the killing an infamous calumny, as he does not believe Lieut. Col. Klobb had time to overtake the Voulet expedition. Major Marchand thinks the fate of Klobb and Meunier due to their recklessness in attempting to traverse a dangerous region with insufficient escort.

### Esterhazy Hissed in London.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Commandant Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy was recognized to-day while walking along Oxford Street, London, and was soon surrounded by a crowd of people, who hissed and groaned. Esterhazy was unable to find refuge in a cab until the police had dispersed the people.

## GUERIN WILL USE THE TORCH.

### Pours Petroleum Over the Room Near Which He Anticipates an Attack.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Anticipating an attack to-day from the gendarmes occupying an adjacent house, M. Guerin, President of the Anti-Semite League, and his companions, who are barricaded in the headquarters of the league, poured petroleum in a room near the point from which the attack was expected, preparatory to setting it on fire. The anticipated move on the part of the officers, however, did not materialize.

The streets in the neighborhood of the Rue de Chabrol, in which the building occupied by the Anti-Semites is located, are quiet to-day, but a strong force of troops is on guard there.

### RIOTERS BROUGHT INTO COURT.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—A Magistrate to-day interrogated Sebastian Faure, the Anarchist orator, who denied the slightest participation in the attempt to murder Police Commissary Goulier.

Ten of the men ar

# FIRST BIG GUN IN BEEF TRUST FIGHT

## Retail Butchers Pledge $700,000 to Build Slaughter House.

## JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER MAY AID

## Leaders in Movement Say They Can Get All the Money They Want.

## Site Offered in Long Island City—Plan for Campaign in the West—Fight to the Finish and No Quarter to be Given.

The first big gun in the war that is to be waged by the retail butchers of this city against the beef trust was fired last night. At an enthusiastic meeting of the Greater New York Retail Butchers' Association, held in Bloomingdale Hall, 915 Eighth Avenue, $700,000 was subscribed by the members present as an earnest of their desire to build a slaughterhouse in this city where the cattle to be used by the members of the association will be killed.

The association met as a branch of the National association, and the large sum subscribed represents only the subscriptions of about 300 of the members, the number attending the meeting. As 400 new members were elected last night, making the total membership of this branch of the association 1,200, it was confidently stated by President Louis Wagner that $1,500,000 can easily be raised when the other members have been heard from.

The National Association has two branches in this city. The one which met last night is composed of butchers doing business on the west side of town. There is yet another association, the Retail Butchers' Protective Association, composed of east side butchers, which has also a membership of 1,200. Independent of these there are some 1,100 butchers in the city who have not as yet joined either association. It was confidently stated last night that within a few weeks every butcher in New York will be a member of one of these two associations, and that the two working in harmony will give the trust a battle of immense proportions.

### A FIGHT TO THE FINISH.

The meeting last night was held in executive session, and the details of what transpired were made public by President Wagner and a number of the Trustees. They are all very much in earnest, and state positively that the fight will be to a finish and that no quarter will be asked or given. The butchers say that they are making this fight as much for the consumer as for themselves and they consequently expect that, no matter what move is made by the trust to hinder this independent action on the part of the retailers, the consumer will stick by them.

If this is done the butchers say that neither they nor the consumer will ever again be at the mercy of a monopoly, that prices will be maintained at a fair standard, and that an immense impetus will be given to trade in this vicinity by the employment of hundreds of men in the independent packing house and its various ramifications.

The butchers have not taken this action without feeling the public pulse, and it is a significant fact, they claim, that a number of capitalists have approached them with offers to aid in the capitalization of the enterprise. President Louis Wagner announced in the meeting that a close personal friend of John L. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, had called on him on Saturday last and suggested the advisability of his conferring with Mr. Rockefeller with a view to sounding him on the subject of backing the plan for a packing house in this city.

Mr. Wagner would not disclose the name of this person, nor would he say whether or not he spoke by authority of Mr. Rockefeller. He pointed out, however, that Mr. Rockefeller was no friend of the beef Trust, mainly from the fact of his known enmity toward the Cudahys, dating from their venture in oil of some years ago.

### TO SEE MR. ROCKEFELLER.

At any event, what President Wagner told the members on this subject was of sufficient importance to warrant their appointing a committee who will wait on Mr. Rockefeller to-day and place the matter before him. Meyer Block, one of the trustees, announced that he had also been approached by two capitalists, whose names he would not divulge, but who offered to raise any sum necessary to place the plan on a solid financial basis.

Vice President George J. Loeser reported that he had been to Philadelphia and that the butchers in that city, acting as a branch of the National Association, had already subscribed $800,000 for the purpose of establishing there an independent packing house of their own. It was also stated that the butchers in Boston would take similar action, and that word had been received from a number of points throughout the State, notably Buffalo, that the butchers in these smaller cities would purchase their beef from the slaughter house in this city.

Another part of the general plan which was discussed was a scheme to establish a large packing house in Kansas City, modeled after the big plants in Chicago, and which, it is proposed, shall be run by the retail butchers throughout the country acting in concert, or, more properly, by the National Association itself. Here it is proposed to establish the headquarters for purchasing Western cattle on the hoof, slaughtering a part of them there for distribution in that part of the country, and shipping a percentage of the live cattle to this and other cities. The entire plan is to divert all the trade possible from Chicago.

### WILL CARRY PLAN THROUGH.

President Wagner said last night that the butchers of this city had gone into this fight to stay. No matter what the trust might do, he said, the plan for an independent packing house would be carried through. He said that the butchers would positively refuse to treat with the trust in any manner, and even should it reduce its prices in the face of this opposition the New York slaughterhouse would yet be built.

The members, he said, understood precisely the advantages and the profits which would accrue to them by having a plant of their own, and they would not only protect themselves against the vagaries of the trust, but would also protect their customers by maintaining an established scale of prices. The slaughter house, he said, was to be run on a strictly co-operative basis. The shares were to be sold at $100 each, and no member was to have more than twenty of them.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Wagner, "we do not need at the present time any outside capital to aid us in this plan. Most of our members are well-to-do merchants, as are the members of the East Side Association, who will act with us, and we have positive assurances that from among them we can obtain subscriptions amounting to $1,500,000. We know, of course, that the trust will fight us with all its enormous power and capital, and if we seek to interest capitalists like Mr. Rockefeller in our fight we will do it mainly because we want to feel that we can count on having the sinews of war if we should need them.

### IN OPERATION BY JANUARY.

"I can say in a most positive manner that we will have a slaughter house here in operation by Jan. 1, and already we have received an offer through W. Wallace Diedriches of a site in Long Island City covering two blocks for $20,000, and with twenty years in which to pay the amount. As to the proposed Kansas City packing house, that is a question for future consideration, but from what we have already learned, I have no hesitancy in saying that we can raise from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 among the retail butchers of the country with which to carry on such an enterprise.

"That we can successfully carry on such a plan as we propose is beyond question. We can purchase all the cattle we want, and it must be understood that 14,000 head of cattle are shipped weekly to New York City alone. With fixed prices and the establishment of confidence among the consumers, this trade will be largely increased, and it will be a neat blow at the trust if we can divert that trade from it. If it is taken into consideration that the retail butchers in cities like Philadelphia, Boston, Kansas City, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and many others, even including Chicago, intend to take similar action, the extent of the blow at the trust can be understood.

"One thing we want to impress on the consumer, and that is that we will not back down from the stand we have taken, and, as we have taken this step largely in the consumer's interest, we expect him to stand by us. We know that we have a fight on our hands, and the action of the trust can be foreshadowed, but once we abandon our project things will go back to just the same condition as before, and we will be in the grip of the trust more strongly than ever."

There was much enthusiasm among the members present and frequent bursts of applause could be heard coming from the hall in which the meeting was held. A number of the members, when seen after the meeting, said that the action taken was unanimous in every instance, and that the fight was on in earnest. A committee consisting of George Wagner, W. Gratzfreind, and John Wagner was appointed to look for a suitable site on which to erect the proposed slaughter house.

### CHICAGO BUTCHERS AMUSED.

**Say New York Plan for a Slaughter House Cannot Succeed.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The announcement by the Executive Committee of the New York Retail Butchers' Association of a plan to buy and slaughter their own cattle amuses Chicago butchers. Alderman Duddleston of Eastland and Duddleston recalled the fact that a similar scheme projected in 1887 by the local retail butchers failed.

"The New York butchers have been trying to build themselves a slaughter house for twenty years," said Alderman Duddleston, "but they will never succeed. They would find meat costing them just as much after they got their own slaughter house as it costs them now."

### Kansas City's Receipts Break Record.

*Special to The New York Times.*

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 22.—To-day's cattle receipts here broke the local record, reaching a total of 18,261, and exceeding receipts at Chicago, St. Louis, and Omaha combined. On Sept. 20, 1898, they were 18,035; on Aug. 3, 1893, they were 17,477, and on Oct. 16, 1894, they were 17,030. These were the best previous records. To-day's receipts were largely made up of feeders, although there was a liberal supply of fat cattle brought in on account of the high prices.

# SHELTER ISLAND ELOPEMENT.

## Daughter of Eugene V. Britton and Son of J. L. Hutchinson Are Secretly Married.

GREENPORT, L. I., Aug. 22.—An elopement which took place from Shelter Island on Saturday night has just become known. The parties were Clara Britton, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Eugene V. Britton of 324 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, and Louis Hutchinson, the nineteen-year-old son of J. L. Hutchinson, once connected with the old Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson circus.

On Saturday afternoon late young Hutchinson hired a sailboat, and the elopers boarded her and sailed in a fair breeze to this place, where they were married by Dr. J. W. McKnight, a Presbyterian minister. Hutchinson had long paid court to Miss Britton, but the marriage was opposed by the young woman's parents on account of her age. Hutchinson's parents made no objections.

Both families have for years been summering at Shelter Island. The Hutchinson cottage is on Willow Terrace. Bide-a-Wee, the cottage of the Brittons, is barely a stone's throw distant, facing Deering's Harbor.

After the marriage had been performed the pair went back to Shelter Island and separated. Both went for luncheon to their respective homes, giving no indication to any member of their families of what had happened. They met by agreement later in the afternoon and took the train for Long Island City, and went over to the Park Avenue Hotel in Manhattan.

Mr. Britton, father of the bride, is Vice President of the National City Bank of Brooklyn and a member of the brewing firm of Leavy & Britton. Mr. Hutchinson said this morning that he deplored the fact that his son should take such a foolish step. He thought Miss Britton was an admirable young woman, and if the young people had wanted he would have been glad to have given his consent.

Mr. Britton said that he also regretted such a sudden marriage. Both families, he said, were in perfect accord, and there was no reason why the young folks should have taken a step that was more romantic than practical. They will be welcomed back with open arms.

The eloping couple had not registered at the Park Avenue Hotel up to a late hour last night. The elder Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, however, arrived at the Park Avenue in the afternoon, but left later without having disclosed the object of their visit to any one about the hotel.

# JOHN I. BLAIR'S BIRTHDAY.

## Congratulated by Many Friends on Rounding the Ninety-seven Mark.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BLAIRSTOWN, N. J., Aug. 22.—The ninety-seventh birthday of John I. Blair, many times a millionaire, founder and owner of this town, was celebrated to-day, as his birthdays have been celebrated many years. All business was suspended and everybody took a holiday and called to congratulate Mr. Blair and to tell him how well he is looking and express the hope that he will continue many more years to occupy the plain frame house in which he has lived since he was a young man.

Mr. Blair is probably the most perfect type of the patriarch in the country. He lives within a short distance of his birthplace. He has built and developed great railroad systems and a huge fortune from this hamlet in the hills where he earned his first money eighty-odd years ago by selling the skins of muskrats and rabbits he trapped.

While he does not take an active part in the management of his huge property and spends all his time in his room or in a chair on a porch overlooking the scenes he has known and loved so long, his strong personality is yet felt, he is known as owner and master. His will, when he chooses to assert it, is yet the supreme law. He is living and will die among the descendants of the people he was born with, and knows every detail of the family and the local history of the neighborhood.

His business is managed by the Wall Street house of Blair & Co.—James H. Blair, John I. Blair, De Witt C. Blair, C. L. Blair, John B. Dennis, and Edgar L. Marston. On his birthdays there is always an assemblage here of the younger and more active members of his family. They attended in force to-day.

The venerable head of the clan was in good health and high spirits and was talking of some interests he is thinking of pushing, as well as exchanging friendly gossip with his neighbors of several generations.

# OLD CONTENTION OF ENGINEERS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—H. M. Arthur, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and thirteen other representatives of the Brotherhood lodges of Big Four engineers, who arrived in Cincinnati Monday night from Indianapolis, are here for the purpose of making a second attempt to adjust the differences between the Big Four and the engineers of that system.

The trouble arose over the demand of the engineers for a restoration of the rate of 1893, when they were cut down 8 and 10 per cent. Last week a fruitless three days' conference was held in Indianapolis.

To-day the committee retired to the private office of General Manager Schaff for a conference. President Ingalls is out of the city. There is a fair prospect of settlement.

# NOW A WAXED PAPER TRUST.

A waxed-paper trust is the latest, and it is said to be a creature of the Standard Oil Company J. D. St. John, who is organizing it, has options on seven of the ten factories in the United States. The capital stock is to be $5,000,000. There are waxed-paper plants in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Michigan, this city, Rock City Falls, N. Y.; Paterson, N. J.; Passaic, N. J.; Elkhart, Ind.; Camden, N. J., and Philadelphia. Those at Paterson and Camden and one other have refused to join the combination.

Very much of the product of the plants is used in the lining of barrels, and the paraffine consumed in waxing is furnished by the Standard Oil Company. The promoters of the trust claim that the Standard people have agreed to furnish paraffine at a cheaper rate to those in the embryo combination.

# RAMAPO COMPANY'S BIG LAND OPTIONS

Continued from Page 1.

outcome of his fight against the scheme seems to be without ground. Much depends on Commissioner Kane, who some time ago engaged in a bitter personal dispute with the Controller over the conduct of his office. This dispute resulted in Mr. Kane's indictment, and for a time there was deep feeling on the part of Mr. Kane against the Controller. Bridge Commissioner Shea, who is an intimate friend of both men, said yesterday that he did not believe Mr. Kane would permit any personal feeling to influence him in the performance of his duty, and that Mr. Kane if present at the meeting next Wednesday would not vote for the contract.

President Holahan yesterday maintained the position he first assumed in the matter and declared that he still believed the contract was in the best interests of the city. He was angry about the injunction suit brought by The World, and he vehemently asserted that "the people who are blocking our plan to give the people an adequate supply of water will suffer the consequences."

### MR. HOLAHAN ANGRY.

Mr. Holahan's choler arose to a great height when he read a statement made by Bridge Commissioner Shea, in which the latter said: "These people (Holahan and his supporters) intend to involve the city in a contract for $200,000,000. They want to give the Ramapo Company a plant and then make the city pay double prices for water from it."

In commenting on Mr. Shea's remarks, Mr. Holahan relapsed into his usual stump speaking style of oratory and said sarcastically: "I'm glad there are a few honest men in the board to protect the dear people. Mr. Shea is giving out statements to the Brooklyn newspapers because he is a candidate for Sheriff of Kings County."

To this speech Mr. Shea made the following rejoinder: "I'd rather serve the people of Kings County than the Ramapo Water Company. It is more honorable, but probably less profitable, than the other. And I have the highest possible respect for Mr. Holahan at that."

It was learned yesterday that Edward Hogan, one of the Police Magistrates recently appointed by Mayor Van Wyck, is a stockholder in the Ramapo Company and that a short time ago he sold a number of his shares at 115. Mr. Hogan, who has been "away up" in Tammany circles for many years, had been until he was appointed to the bench connected with Edward Lauterbach's law office. During the sessions of the Legislature at which the company obtained legislation giving it its extraordinary rights Mr. Hogan was a frequent visitor at the Capitol and was an earnest and active in his support of the various Ramapo measures. He is generally credited with being the go-between in the dealings which involved "eminent" Republicans and "distinguished" Tammany men in the affairs of the company. Mr. Hogan says that his only interest in the concern is that of a stockholder and he regards his stock as a superb investment.

### $80,000,000 IN STOCKS AND BONDS.

Color was given to the statements of the opponents of the scheme that there was a great conspiracy behind the Ramapo contract, when yesterday it was said that orders had recently been given by the company for the printing of $40,000,000 in stock and $40,000,000 in bonds, contingent upon the approval of the contract with the city. This is taken as an indication that the backers of the scheme intended to reorganize the company so that the work on the contract could be prosecuted as soon as the papers had been signed. President Holahan last week said that he had been informed that although the company owned nothing, it could build its works for $75,000,000.

The $80,000,000 raised by the sale of stock and bonds, therefore, would put the concern in a way to deliver its product at the city line with a margin of $5,000,000 to spare.

It was said around the City Hall yesterday that the opposition of Controller Coler and Bridge Commissioner Shea to the Ramapo contract is caused by the Brooklyn Democratic organization, which has a grudge against Tammany Hall because the latter has forced the purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company, in which Bird S. Coler and other Brooklyn Democrats are interested.

This assertion is not apparently based on fact, for the Controller publicly declared his belief that the Municipal Assembly should pass the bond issue for the purchase of the plant, and after the matter had been held up for over a year, suggested that a mandamus should be brought to compel affirmative action by the Assembly. This suit was eventually brought by friends of the Controller, and a decision is expected to-day.

A prominent Brooklyn man who is close to Mr. McLaughlin said yesterday that while it was true that the Brooklyn Democracy was opposed to the Ramapo deal, it was not because of a desire for revenge, but simply because "Brooklyn people know that the price demanded is too high, and they believe that no private corporation should control the water supply."

### MAZET TO PROBE RAMAPO GRAB.

Frank Moss, counsel to the Mazet committee, said yesterday that the Ramapo deal would be the first matter taken up by the investigators when they convene on Sept. 12. Mr. Moss said:

"I was informed two months ago by a Tammany man that Mr. Croker's friends had got control of the Ramapo Water Company, and that I might look for startling developments. I was not at all surprised, therefore, when this thing came out. Without consulting anybody, I gave orders at once that every one necessary should be subpoenaed. We don't usually say anything regarding our plans, but in the present instance I think it ought to be understood that we shall compel those people to come into the light and show what they are."

# RAMAPO COMPANY'S HISTORY.

## Charles H. Smith and Daniel J. Jackson, Who Originated the Scheme, Tell of the Plans They Made.

The Ramapo Water Company, it was learned yesterday, originated in the brain of Daniel J. Jackson. He is a resident of Orange County and, conceiving the idea that New York would, sooner or later, need other sources of supply than the Croton watershed, he selected the Ramapo territory as the site necessary to furnish the needed supply.

He organized a company, which failed to make a contract with the city to furnish water for fire purposes, the only idea then in mind. Prominent persons were interested, and at one time the late Gen. Ulysses S. Grant was talked of for President of the company.

Mr. Jackson's efforts failed in 1883-4, but in 1892 he again urged the utilization of the Ramapo watershed and engaged the services of Charles Howden Smith, a promoter, to organize a second company.

Interviews with Mr. Jackson and Mr. Smith yesterday show:

First—That although $2,500,000 stock was issued, not a cent was paid in.

Second—That the present Ramapo watershed cannot supply more than 50,000,000 gallons a day.

Third—That the company, on the most liberal estimates, figured a handsome profit on $20 per million gallons, and that the present company asks $70 for a like amount.

ORIGIN OF THE RAMAPO SCHEME.

"The Ramapo Water Company originated with Daniel J. Jackson, the executor of the Martin B. Brown estate," said Charles Howden Smith, a broker and promoter, at 167 Broadway, to a reporter for THE TIMES yesterday.

"He may well be styled the father of the plan. It was he who interested me in the attempted reorganization of the company in 1892.

"Mr. Jackson, Mr. Brown, and others were largely interested in the original company. They procured a charter from the Legislature, but it did not give them the right of eminent domain.

"Gen. W. J. McAlpine, a well-known engineer, made a thorough examination of the watershed, and was paid $10,000 for his services. He submitted a voluminous report. I had a copy of that report, but loaned it, and I have not seen it since. Gen. McAlpine's idea, as I remember it, was the construction of a series of canals and compensating reservoirs. As there was a fall of 800 feet, and as some of the water would have to be diverted from New Jersey, it was proposed not only to furnish New York and Brooklyn, but Jersey City also. It was to be done on the gravity plan, and the fall of the water was also to be utilized for electrical purposes along the route.

"I well remember that the most liberal estimates showed a handsome profit could be realized at $20 per million gallons. The present company demands $70 per million.

"For some reason the company did not do any business, and the stock went begging.

"In 1892 Mr. Jackson enlisted my services, and I interested Chester W. Chapin, who promised to furnish $60,000. My idea was to make a contract with some small town, even if only one hydrant was put in. Then we could file maps of the watershed and that would give us the right of eminent domain.

"I employed a well-known Republican politician who is now connected with the State Senate. He was to organize the company and was to be paid $2,000 in cash and $200,000 in stock. I secured him because we believed he might be very useful if further legislation was needed. He accepted the offer and matters were progressing nicely when the panic of 1893 came along and Mr. Chapin declined to furnish the money.

"I suppose the present company secured the stock of the old one, but I dropped out of the affair when Mr. Chapin did, and I have had nothing to do with it since."

### STORY TOLD BY MR. JACKSON.

"Yes, I suppose I am the father of the Ramapo Water Company," said Daniel J. Jackson of the Martin B. Brown Company at his office, 206 Fulton Street. "I live in Orange County, and, being of an observing nature, I realized that at some time New York would have to seek for a water supply. I looked the ground over, and concluded that Rockland and Orange Counties had the necessary watershed. I consulted the late Gen. W. J. McAlpine. He indorsed all that I said. Next I interested William McClure, E. H. Harriman, and others, and we employed Gen. McAlpine to make a survey, paying him out of our personal purses.

"Our original idea was simply to furnish New York with water for fire purposes. After we received the report of Gen. McAlpine we submitted our plans to the Board of Fire Underwriters, and they heartily indorsed them. I think that was in 1883.

"We had no charter from the State, but we operated under a law which authorized the Sinking Fund Commission of New York to make a contract with any company for a supply of water, if, in their discretion, it was wise to do so. That was all the legislation we had passed. I think it was in 1884.

"I was elected President of the Ramapo Water Company. Our capital stock was $2,500,000. Not a cent was paid in. I had some of the stock, signed by me as President, but what I did with it I do not know. I may have it yet somewhere.

"In 1884 the Mayor, I think it was Franklin Edson, appointed a Committee on Water Supply, Orlando B. Potter was the Chairman. We appeared before that committee and also before the Sinking Fund Commission and offered to furnish 50,000,000 gallons daily at the price then paid for Croton water. Our offer was not accepted.

### PROMINENT MEN INTERESTED.

"At the end of the first year I resigned the Presidency, and there were suggested as my successor the late ex-President, U. S. Grant; Hugh J. Jewett, and Frederic Conkling. The last named was decided upon.

"Gen. McAlpin's report showed that the watershed we had in mind would furnish something more than 50,000,000 gallons daily. It could not provide 200,000,000. To do that it would be necessary to utilize the watersheds not only of Rockland and Orange Counties, but to take in those of Greene, Ulster, and other contiguous territory.

"I know nothing of the present company, and don't know how they secured the stock or the rights they claim to own.

"Charles Howden Smith? Oh, yes, I do recall now that I talked with him about Ramapo affairs in 1892. Having been interested in the Ramapo Company at the start, I naturally felt an interest in anything concerning it.

"I know that in 1883 a number of our best citizens memorialized the Legislature to enact a law which would permit the carrying out of the ideas of the company. That memorial, which was indorsed by the press of the city, resulted in the enactment of the law conferring on the Sinking Fund Commission the powers to which I have referred.

"Many of the statements published lately have been greatly distorted, but you can make up your mind to one thing, and that is that at some time in the not distant future New York will have to go to the Ramapo district for a water supply.

"The late Martin B. Brown had nothing to do with the company, and all the special privileges we had came to us under the provisions of the law authorizing the Sinking Fund Commissioners to enter into contracts. I have nothing to do with the present company and know nothing about it."

# MR. DE WITT TALKS OF GRAB.

## Man Who Wrote the Original Draft of the Greater City's Charter Scores Ramapo Deal.

Ex-Corporation Counsel William C. De Witt of Brooklyn, Chairman of the Committee on Draft of the Greater New York charter, is a guest at the Long Beach Hotel. He talked there last evening to a TIMES reporter about the Ramapo water scandal.

"Can the Presidents of the various boroughs vote on the question of the Ramapo water contract?" he was asked.

"I have not a copy of the Greater New York charter with me at Long Beach, and every lawyer knows it is not prudent to answer questions of statutory construction without having the statute before him. My impression, however, is very strong that the Presidents of the boroughs are limited in the voting power to matters affecting their boroughs respectively and exclusively. There was much debate about it, but it was concluded that the President of Brooklyn should not have a vote on a matter exclusively of interest to Manhattan, &c But I will not say, without looking at the charter, that where a project affects all the boroughs a borough President may not vote."

### DRAFT FOR SECTION 471.

"Who is responsible for Section 471 of the charter?"

"My tentative draft of the charter for Greater New York contained the system known as single-headed departments. The Board of Public Improvements was introduced in the Committee on Draft by Mr. Low, and was finally adopted by us all. According to my recollection, the provisions for the acquisition of water supply were taken from the Consolidation act, or old charter of New York, and there was no change made in them, except in adapting them to the new body, namely, the Board of Public Improvements. Of course the Board of Public Improvements, when created, would naturally take the place of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in regard to the institution of any great public work. I would like to add, without any hesitation, that in my judgment the Greater New York charter does not authorize the making of any such contract as that proposed with the Ramapo Water Company.

"The law awarding contracts to the lowest bidder has become a rule in municipal government, and the charter, I think, applies that rule most positively in many sections. Neither the charter nor the courts will ever tolerate such a gigantic abuse."

# EX-MAYOR WURSTER'S VIEWS.

## Speaks of the Suspicious Section of the Charter Under Which the Ramapo Company Acted.

Ex-Mayor Frederick W. Wurster of Brooklyn, who was a member of the commission that prepared the Greater New York charter, was asked yesterday whether he could shed any light on how Section 471, under which the Ramapo Water Company proposes to make a contract with the city, came to be adopted. He said that he could not.

"Neither the Mayor of New York nor of Brooklyn was put on any of the committees to whom the drawing of different sections of the charter was intrusted," said Mr. Wurster. "Whether they realized that we were very busy men or for other reasons, I cannot say, but it is true that Mayor Strong and myself did not participate in that work. We were present when it was submitted to the whole commission, of course, but we had perfect confidence in the men who were doing the framing, and we generally approved the details where we indorsed the general principle. That was the case with this water contract clause. I have no recollection of having had my attention attracted to it when the charter was being considered. I am positive there was no discussion of it, and it must have gone through in regular course on the recommendation of the committee of Commissioners that prepared it.

### A SIGNIFICANT SECTION.

"As I read it now, the wording of the section is significant. More than that, it is decidedly suspicious. It certainly looks as if somebody who was interested in this very Ramapo scheme has succeeded in imposing it on the Charter Commission. If the section had been drawn with the Ramapo proposition in view it could not have been made to fit it better.

"While I was Mayor I had occasion to learn something of the extraordinary powers possessed by the Ramapo Company. We had a water scare, and I began to look around to see if we could supplement the city's supply. I found that the city absolutely was debarred from making a contract with any private water company except the Ramapo. The city's charter, it seemed, did not authorize it to procure water from private parties, but the Ramapo Company's charter, as I understand it, was drawn so as not only to give the company power to sell water to any municipal corporation, but also authorized any such corporation to contract with the company for water. The Ramapo Company appeared to have secured rights and privileges that no other water company had.

"I see that in defense of the Ramapo offer to deliver water to the city for $70 per million gallons the statement has been made that New York's water now costs $110 per million. That figure, it seems to me, is too high. In Brooklyn, during my administration, we made close calculations on the cost of our water. We found that, taking in everything—reservoirs, pipes, delivery, operating expenses, repairs, taxes, interest on bonds, and an excessive sinking fund, the total cost was $65 per million. The actual cost of the water, delivered in the reservoir, was only $35, just half what the Ramapo Company proposes to charge.

### BROOKLYN NEEDS WATER.

"As for the need of water in Brooklyn, the time certainly will come before long when we will have to increase our supply. But we don't need to go to the Ramapo Valley for it. I believe that in a year and a half we can get a daily supply of 50,000,000 gallons right here on Long Island without drying up a single well and simply by taking up the surplus flow of the small creeks and streams before they reach the sea. Of course, eventually the greater city will have to provide itself with a water supply far beyond what we now have. In ten or twenty years, I think, we will have to go to the Adirondacks and build a system that will furnish water, not only to New York, but to all the lesser cities of the Hudson Valley. That will be a gigantic public work.

"Whatever is done toward enlarging our water system ought to be done by the city itself. The law preventing the city from going into Suffolk County for water ought to be repealed, and we ought to have the right to go anywhere on Long Island for water.

### HOW TO SUPPLY THE CITY.

"The City of New York can sell long-term non-taxable water bonds on a basis of 2½ per cent. It takes very little figuring to show that in the forty years covered by the proposed Ramapo contract the city can build new works and secure the same amount of water the company proposes to supply at a cost not exceeding the rental named in the Ramapo contract. Then, at the end of the forty years, the city will own its own water system.

"The man to hold responsible for this contract is the Mayor. The members of the Board of Public Improvements, who have it in their power to make the contract, are, with the exception of the Controller, his appointees. If he steps in and says this thing must stop, it will stop. If it goes through, he will be responsible."

# DUTCHER UNCOMMUNICATIVE.

## President of the Ramapo Concern Gave Little Information to Mr. Coler's Representative.

Robert B. Weems, one of the employes in the Controller's office, called on Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Ramapo Water Company, at the latter's office, in the Hamilton Trust Company's Building, Brooklyn, yesterday. Mr. Weems told Mr. Dutcher that he had been instructed by the Controller to obtain some information about the Ramapo Company.

In answer to a question as to whether the Ramapo Company had issued $40,000 worth of bonds, Mr. Dutcher said it had not issued a dollar's worth. Neither had any mortgages been issued or prepared. The question of increasing the capitalization of the company had, Mr. Dutcher admitted, been discussed in a general way, but nothing definite had been decided upon. It would be easy to determine the amount of bonds to be issued after a contract with the city had been signed, and it would depend upon the quantity of water to be supplied and the time at which the execution of the contract was to begin. "The merchants and citizens of Brooklyn," remarked Mr. Dutcher, "asked for an increased supply of water in good faith, and we are ready to furnish it in good faith." The company had, Mr. Dutcher added, already made contracts which would enable it to supply the quantity of water required in about five years.

### GAVE NO STATEMENT.

Mr. Weems asked for a statement of the Ramapo Company's assets and liabilities, including a list of the privileges already obtained in the watershed and the prices paid for them. Mr. Dutcher said he would be unable to give this statement without authorization from the Board of Directors, and he doubted whether it would be willing to furnish it. Mr. Dutcher, however, consented to give to Mr. Weems, as the representative of the Controller, a letter to the engineer of the Ramapo Company, authorizing him to supply all the information he possessed to Mr. Coler's representative.

Yesterday, for the first time in the history of the Hamilton Trust Company, Mr. Dutcher, its President, was absent from a meeting of the Board of Directors. The meeting was adjourned, after the Directors had waited for Mr. Dutcher till a late hour. It was explained that business connected with the Ramapo Company had detained him in Manhattan.

# NEW JERSEY'S WATER LAWS.

## Experts Say that an Act of 1883 Could Prevent the Ramapo Company from Using the River.

Attention was directed yesterday to a provision of the statutes of New Jersey which authorizes the Water Commissioners of that State to bring action to prevent the diversion of water from streams entering the State, as the Ramapo Company proposes to do. This is in Chapter 186 of the laws of 1883, and the section applicable to the present case is as follows:

Said Commissioners, whenever they deem such action necessary to preserve the rights of the State from infringement, may commence proceedings in the name of the State of New Jersey to restrain any other State or any person or any municipal or other corporation from diminishing the flow at the point where it enters this State of any stream of potable water, by conducting away from such stream or from sources lying within its watershed and within the boundaries of another State, any portion of the waters naturally tributary to such stream, or from causing any injury to the waters flowing in such stream or which are tributary thereto, so as to render such stream and waters, at the point where they enter this State, unfit for the supply of cities and towns or for domestic use; and the Attorney General is hereby required to commence and prosecute such actions as may be instituted or directed by said Commissioners as aforesaid; and his expenses and disbursements, and the expenses and disbursements of such assistants as may be appointed by the Governor and their reasonable charges and counsel fees, shall be taxed by the Chief Justice and paid out of the State Treasury on presentation of the bill so taxed.

The opinion was expressed yesterday by experts who are familiar with water legislation and litigation in New Jersey that under this act the Ramapo Company could be prevented from impounding the waters of the Ramapo River. The only member of the New Jersey State Water Commission left out of the four appointed by Gov. Ludlow in 1883 is Henry Butler of Paterson. The four Commissioners appointed an engineer member Mr. Lebbeus B. Ward, whose home is in Jersey City. Both Mr. Butler and Mr. Ward are known to be opposed to the Ramapo proposition, and it is believed that they would not hesitate to call on the Attorney General to institute proceedings to estop the Ramapo corporation from absorbing the waters of that stream should they undertake to do so. If the Water Commissioners request him, the law makes it mandatory on the Attorney General to commence action.

As bearing on the interpretation of the section of the New York charter authorizing the making of a contract for water supply without competition, it is recalled that a similar question arose in New Jersey several years ago. John R. Bartlett, a well-known promoter, afterward interested in the Nicaragua Canal, secured the passage by the New Jersey Legislature of a law authorizing any municipality to make contracts with private companies for water supply without advertising for bids. The courts decided that, where the charter of a municipality required that supplies and materials be purchased only after competition, that condition would have to be complied with in the case of water supply contracts. The Judges held that there was no difficulty in reconciling the two acts.

In the New Jersey instance, it was pointed out by an expert hydraulic engineer yesterday, it was a case of reconciling two different statutes. In the New York case, it is a question of reconciling two sections of the charter, which in one place requires that all contracts for supplies above $1,000 be let only after public advertising and open bidding, and in another allows the making of a water contract of unlimited amount without any competition whatever. It was the opinion of this expert in question that the New York courts probably would decide, as the New Jersey courts did, that the water contract would have to be put up to be bid for.

# CITY'S WATER IS WASTED.

## More Than Half of the Supply Flowing Through the Mains is Not Used—No Scarcity Feared.

In view of the allegations of insufficient water supply for this city, put forward by President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements as a reason for the immediate acceptance of the Ramapo Company's contract, members of the City Club called attention yesterday to the revelations of the way water is wasted, made in a report prepared for the club two years ago.

According to this report, which was made without any thought of the Ramapo proposition, the loss of water in the city by leakage and preventable waste is perhaps "more than half of the total quantity of water flowing through the mains."

Reciting that "an average of 25 or 30 gallons a day for each person represents an abundant supply for all purposes, including the inevitable waste not due to leaks in the system" the report concluded that "the present water supply of the city, which is stated by the department to be 225,000,000 gallons a day, with a reserve of 150 days' supply, is enough for a population of at least 6,000,000. It follows, therefore, that our anxiety about our water supply for the future is superfluous."

The leaders of the City Club are with Controller Coler in his fight against the Ramapo contract, and they are prepared to show the Board of Public Improvements that there is a tremendous leakage in the piping system, and that well-known methods of preventing waste exist which ought to be employed before money is spent for additional water supply.

# RAMAPO SCHEME DENOUNCED.

## Social Reform Club Adopts Condemnatory Resolutions.

The Social Reform Club, in a meeting at 45 University Place, came out strongly against the Ramapo water scheme last night. On motion of E. W. Chamberlain the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, A plentiful and cheap supply of water is of prime importance to the health and cleanliness of the people; and,

Whereas, Long exeprience has shown that in our own city the system of municipal water supply is preferable to control by private corporations; and,

Whereas, An attempt is now made to undermine our municipal water supply system by granting a wasteful contract to a private concern, which so far exists mainly on paper alone; and,

Whereas, Controller Coler has taken a public-spirited stand against this attempt; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Social Reform Club emphatically protests against the proposed contract with the Ramapo Water Company, and insists on the maintenance and extension of our municipal system of water supply as most likely to furnish satisfactory and economical service.

Resolved, That we heartily commend Controller Coler for his opposition to the water contract with the Ramapo Water Company, and urge the rejection of the contract proposed.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to forward copies of these resolutions to Controller Coler, to the Mayor, and to the President of the Board of Public Improvements.

Mr. Chamberlain was appointed by Robert Van Iderstine, the Chairman of the evening, Chairman of a committee of three to represent the Social Reform Club at the hearing to be held by the Board of Public Improvements on the proposed water contract.

### PIPE LINE IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.

**Ramapo Company Has Maps and Surveys Filed with the Clerk.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 22.—The Ramapo Water Company has on file in the office of the Dutchess County Clerk maps and surveys of a line of pipe in Dutchess County extending through the towns of Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park, Rhinebeck, and [illegible] Hook. The papers have been on file in the Clerk's office several years.

The purpose is said to be to protect from opposition the line on the west side of the Hudson River, through which the water is proposed to be furnished to New York City. The maps and surveys are also said to be in pursuance of a plan to tap the Hudson above here for water for use in New York.

The presence of the papers in the County Clerk's office has never attracted attention beyond an understanding that such a survey had been made and that a line might possibly be established in the future.

# FILTER THE WATER DEAL.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I desire to give, at least, my moral support to the fight which has been instigated by you in connection with the "Ramapo water" steal. As stated in your columns, this matter should not be dropped simply because the scheme has been blocked for the time being, perhaps, but the question as to who is behind this gigantic steal should be probed and sifted to the very bottom, and no stone be left unturned in order to bring the guilty parties to swift and certain justice or exposure, at least.

Even though prominent, and heretofore respected, gentlemen may be implicated in this plot, let us not allow the matter to go unheeded, but every one who has any interest whatever in the affairs of our City Government should let themselves be heard at this time, and give those who dare to thrust such an imposition upon us to understand that we will not sit idly by and allow ourselves to be drawn into a contract which would bind us to the extent which this contract would, when by a judicious expenditure of half the amount asked by these "Ramapo" despoilers the desired end can be accomplished.

Fellow-citizens, let your voices be heard in this connection, and may no mind be at rest until this matter has been thoroughly sifted and the guilty parties exposed to the public's gaze. GEORGE C. WART.

New York, Aug. 22, 1899.

### Appeal to English Ritualists.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Bishop of London, the Right Reverend Mandell Creighton, D. D., has issued a letter asking the clergy of his diocese to obey the decisions of the Archbishops, and to abandon ritualistic observances, incense, and lights.

# LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The six-story fact

Wanamaker's

## The Messages Of the Heralds

PROPHESY the Autumn fashions! The national demand comes to us from villa, cottage and Summer hotel. It echoes from the surf, floats down from the mountain. Popular demand asks, "Ready?" Wanamaker's echo, "Ready!"

Ahead of all the market are the styles now shown here from Paris, London and Berlin. These first ranks are full of original grace and style. You'll find it in the

*Box Jackets,*
*Driving Coats,*
*Golf Capes of Novel Stuffs,*
*Princess Gowns.*

High elaboration marks the dress thought of the period. Matron or belle, homeward bound via New York from Summer pleasure, loses the latest point of interest by failing to visit Wanamaker's.

**Dress Goods—Novelties in Paris Bargains Here** High novelties for Autumn. Intended for last season, but were late. Paris classes them with this year's latest. We don't! Thus a rare bargain for prompt buyers.

Paris designs, French fabrics, exclusive patterns, small quantities, some only a dress length.

**At $2 a yard,—all of these:**

Corrugated bayadere striped Venetian cloth
Bayadere silk striped Venetian cloth
Bayadere plush striped Velours.
Braided bayadere striped Venetian cloth.

They were first marked, respectively, $4.75, $4, $3.75 and $3.50.

A number of other desirable fabrics of this class, proportionately reduced in price.

Rotunda.

**Home Renovation and Decoration** Wall fabrics in paper and textile are here—a stock that is unmatched and unmatchable. Also every facility for plain and fresco painting and relief decoration. Competent artistic advice is freely at your service, either in the store or at your home, by request. The rush will come with the beginning of Autumn. Foresight will place orders now. Thus you will have comfort and satisfaction.

Third floor.

**Bureaus and Chiffonniers** The August Furniture Sale was invented by us. Flattered by imitation it has had rivalry but not competition. That's proved by the wonderful success of this month's sale.

The furniture thought to-day concerns Bureaus and Chiffonniers. Bedroom decoration and convenience go with great cheapness in the prices that appear in the following list. Regularly fifty per cent. higher. Many of them only one each.

$4.50, was $7.25—Golden oak chiffonnier.
$8, were $12—Four Golden oak chiffonniers.
$10, were $17—Two golden oak chiffonniers.
$11, were $15—Eight golden oak chiffonniers.
$12, was $18—Mahogany chiffonnier.
$12, were $17—Two golden oak chiffonniers.
$12, were $17—Five golden oak chiffonniers.
$13, were $20—Two mahogany finished chiffonniers.
$14, were $18—Four golden oak chiffonniers.
$16, was $24—Antique oak chiffonnier.
$16, was $23.50—Mahogany finished chiffonnier.
$20, was $27—Solid mahogany chiffonnier.
$25, was $38—Solid birch chiffonnier.
$25, were $48—Three solid mahogany bureaus.
$42, was $60—Solid mahogany chiffonnier.
$50, was $80—Solid mahogany bureau.

Fourth floor.

**Women's and Children's Shoes 75c. and 25c.** Being unusually attractive bargains, these are in the Fifth Floor Shoe Store,—being there you may depend upon it, they *are* bargains. Small lots and small sizes; but see how remarkably small the prices:—

Baby shoes. Black kidskin with leather soles. The kind that sells freely at $1 a pair; sizes 1 to 3; narrow widths.

**Twenty-five Cents a Pair**

Women's shoes. Black kidskin; fine quality; good shapes; original prices $2 to $5 a pair; mostly in very narrow widths and small sizes. Therefore,

**Seventy-five Cents a Pair**

Women's slippers. Turkish; embroidered leather slippers; pretty and durable, too. Sizes 2 and 3.

Larger sizes will cost but little more, and the savings on shoes at any price in this shoe store are worth your while.

**Another Sale of Lamps** On the 7th of this month we announced an interesting offering of lamps at half prices and less, coupled with the warning that such an opportunity would not recur within a year at least. However, it's the unexpected that always happens. So here's another collection of beautiful lamps for various purposes, to which has been added a line of sample lamps. All are perfect, complete with globes, exquisitely decorated and they're priced thus:

$10 for choice among values up to $25.
$5 for choice among values up to $12.
$3.50 for choice among values up to $6.

Main floor, Tenth street aisle, and Basement.

**Men's Serge Suits** A brightening blessing that soon will fly away.

One hundred and sixty suits collected from several lines. Some of them have coats single-breasted, some double; some silk-lined, some not.

Their prices (cheap, too), were $10, $12 and $15. The music of the march to-day is

**$8.50**

And it will be a quick step.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

**Krell Pianos** The new piano store is complete, and our piano business has every convenience for the critical buyer's comparison and selection.

We control the Krell and Royal Pianos. You cannot buy them elsewhere. Krell's keep up the qualities. We cut down cost of selling and thus reduce prices. For example: Krell's *Ionic Colonial* were sold at $600. The price here is $400. A strictly high-class piano—peerless at the price. We ask critical examination. Each one sold sells others.

But we will sell you a good *Royal Piano* at $150. A full collection, both Upright and Grand, $150 to $700.

Fifth floor.

**Dog Collar Belts, New Styles** You've seen the popular dog collar belts, of course. But never any like these; we are the first to present them. Absolutely new Fall styles; new combinations and novel, original mountings. Unique and striking. Rich tans and browns mounted with dull gilt; dull gilt and silver on black suede; and soft gray suede with trimmings of dull silver and of nickel. Prices from $1.75 to $2.50.

Broadway.

**Belt Clasps Exceptional** Gilt clasps, oxidized clasps, clasps enameled in several colors. New designs all,—cherubs' heads, graceful scroll work, and, in some cases, stone settings. There have been no fuller values for these prices. That's why we concede the honor of a main aisle table. Look here:

**20c. and 25c. Each.**

**Wanamaker-Wellington Typewriter** It is the perfection of simplicity. Writing continuously visible. Rapid, portable, easy key touch. A standard writing machine of the highest grade. Price only

**Sixty Dollars**

First Floor and Basement.

**JOHN WANAMAKER**

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.


## ROOT SEES THE PRESIDENT.

**Non-Committal as to the Meaning of the Conference — Attorney General Griggs Also Present.**

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 22.—President and Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, drove over to Plattsburg Barracks this morning. They did not make a stop there, but drove slowly to watch the soldiers of the Twenty-sixth Regiment who were drilling on the parade ground. To-morrow at 10:30 A. M. the Twenty-sixth Regiment, headed by the regimental band, will march to the Hotel Champlain from Plattsburg Barracks, a distance of three miles, and President McKinley will review them from the balcony of the hotel.

Secretary Root arrived from Washington on the noon train, and soon after luncheon joined the President and Attorney General Griggs in the President's private office in the annex. They were closeted for nearly two hours, during which time they had a general talk on all pending matters. Secretary Root, when seen after the conference, said:

"There is nothing startling to give out as a result of our conference. We had a general talk on a number of different subjects, but there is really nothing of special interest to give out at this time."

Attorney General Griggs declined to talk on the subject of the conference.

Major F. B. Mott of Gen. Merritt's staff said to-night that there was no probability that Gen. Merritt would be sent to Manila.

Gen. Merritt had a short talk to-night with Secretary Root, after the latter's conference with President McKinley and Attorney General Griggs. To-morrow afternoon Gen Merritt will leave the Hotel Champlain and go to Burlington, Vt., to make an official inspection of Fort Ethan Allen, at that place. From there he will go to Boston, for the purpose of inspecting the harbor defenses there. From Boston he goes to Portland, Me., to inspect the forts and harbor defenses.

Secretary Root started for Washington to-night. He will arrive there to-morrow noon.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss arrived at the hotel to-night and will stay here a short while. He said he came simply for rest.

About 6 o'clock this evening President McKinley, Secretary Root, and Attorney General Griggs started for a short walk. They had got but a short distance from the hotel when a sudden shower made them run back under cover.

## PRESIDENT TO SEE TOURNAMENT

**Admiral Sampson Will Also Send a Ship to Long Branch.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 22.—President McKinley will be present at the military tournament here on Friday. It was not known if he could come until to-day, when the following telegram was received from Vice President Hobart: "President will arrive with me on Friday morning at West End and we will review troops during the day."

Admiral Sampson has signified his intention of sending one of the White Squadron from Newport to Long Branch to make a landing on the beach in front of the West End Hotel and allow the sailors and marines to take part in the tournament. The officers will be entertained by the Tournamen Committee.

## PRESIDENT TO VISIT G. A. R.

**He Has Decided to Attend the Reunion at Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 22.—John P. Nicholson, Chairman of the Committee on Invitation of the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment, which opens here Sept. 4, to-day received President McKinley's acceptance of the invitation to attend the reunion. The letter was signed by George P. V. Cortelyou, Acting Secretary to the President, and was in part as follows:

"Should nothing prevent the President's attendance his plans contemplate reaching Philadelphia so as to review the parade and attend the banquet on Sept. 5. The personnel of the party will probably be Mrs. McKinley, maid, and man servant; Dr. P. M. Rixey, Randolph Forster, stenographer, and myself, and probably two or three others."

## INSURGENTS ARE ACTIVE

**Fight Stubbornly at Angeles After Giving Up San Fernando.**

**FORM AN ARMY IN CAVITE**

**Menace Railroad Lines, but Are Driven Away — Correspondents' Dispatches Severely Censored.**

MANILA, Aug. 19 (Via Hongkong, Aug. 22.)—The Filipino rebels appear to retain much more of a fighting spirit than might be expected after their recent San Fernando experiences and Gen. Lawton's drubbings in the south.

After giving up San Fernando after a feeble struggle, they intrenched themselves at Angeles, working for several days and impressing non-combatants into the work, thus saving the armed men for the fighting. They engaged Lieut. Col. Smith's regiment and the artillery warmly for four hours, making one of the most stubborn resistances of the campaign. The Americans are indebted to the usual poor marksmanship of the Filipinos as well as to their own strategy for their small losses.

In the Province of Cavite, where it was supposed the rebels had been scattered and demoralized beyond recuperation, they have assembled an army of several thousand men, distributed among the important towns from the lake to the bay.

After the San Fernando engagement the rebels attempted to dissuade the Americans from a further advance northward by menacing railroad communication. Several hundred of Gen. Pio del Pilar's men crossed the Rio Grande, between the American outpost towns, and threatened Balinag, Quinqua, and other places with small American garrisons, while on Sunday and Monday nights smaller bands tried to tear up the railroad track at several points between Bigaa and Malolos. Reinforcements of American troops, however, were sent along the railroad from Manila to San Fernando, while the forces at Balinag and Quinqua sallied out against Gen. Pio del Pilar's men, and the rebels were easily driven away.

In brushes between these Filipinos and the Americans, in the course of three days the Americans lost several men, while many of the Filipinos were killed.

Of these operations The Associated Press correspondent was permitted to send only an inadequate dispatch, detailed verbatim by Major Gen. Otis. The censor writes stereotyped official phrases and adjectives into the dispatches, tending to magnify the American operations and to minimize the opposition. Gen. Otis says newspapers are not public institutions, but private enterprises, and the correspondents are only here on sufferance.

All reports from the rebel territory agree that the scarcity of food is increasing and that the rebel commanders at Aparri and other points refuse to obey Aguinaldo's order in regard to closing the ports held by the rebels against American ships, and say that any ship bringing stores will be welcomed. Several ships from Manila are now at such ports.

Hundreds of people come into Manila daily and return to the rebel lines with food and other commodities. The guards stationed along one road reported that 5,000 persons passed through the lines in three days, and that forty-five tons of rice were carried out in small parcels on the same road in ten days. Much of this undoubtedly goes to aid the rebels, but the authorities permit this traffic from motives of charity toward the women and children, who are undoubtedly suffering.

Gen. MacArthur is establishing municipal governments in the villages north of Manalla.

The Mayor of Balinag, the first town in which Gen. Lawton established the same rule, who was supposed to be one of the most friendly and trustworthy of the natives, has been placed in jail charged with arranging with the rebels for an attack on the town.

The American troops have been withdrawn from all that part of the country which was half cleared of rebels in the expedition of the Americans in June last.

The rebels have returned to San Mateo, which was abandoned for the third time after its recent capture.

It is alleged that more than half the howitzer ammunition used during the fight at Angeles was defective and failed to explode.

## CARE IN PASSING VOLUNTEERS.

**Men in the Recently Recruited Regiments Perfect Physically.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The assertion of Adjt. Gen. Corbin that the recently recruited regiments of volunteers are even better bodies of men, physically, than the regulars that went into the Spanish war at the beginning of hostilities is supported by a pay officer who has been on duty at Camp Meade, Penn. He says he has been constantly reminded of the superior class of men obtained by seeing them at their various duties.

In another way he has become aware of the great care exercised by the medical officers in passing recruits. When men are sent from Washington or elsewhere to be finally passed upon by the regimental surgeons, they have repeatedly been rejected, though when enlisted they were declared to be very strong and thoroughly acceptable for service. A few days ago this officer paid off about one hundred men who had been accepted by recruiting officers and who failed to pass the surgeons at Camp Meade. One of them, a tall, robust fellow who had served last year, was found to have a slight disfigurement of a toe, which the surgeons declared might unfit him for marching if he should have an irritating shoe. Another of apparently admirable physique was rejected at Camp Meade because he had a very slight impairment of hearing in one ear. The examinations at that camp are in every way more searching than those that are made by life insurance companies.

This care is expected to be useful to the Government in more ways than one. It will assure to the United States the services of men qualified to endure hardships, and there will be a record to show later on that they did not bring any disabilities with them into the service. The same care will be taken when the men are mustered out. There is rather more than a suspicion that some of the volunteer surgeons throughout the country have been too accommodating in finding men disabled after they were mustered out. This is not asserted of the Washington surgeons, although they did find every one of the District of Columbia volunteers qualified to ask for the pensions which most of them at once applied for.

## SULU SULTAN AND PEOPLE.

**Capt. Sanders Describes the Trip Made with Col. Potter—American Restraint Would Mean War.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 22.—Capt. Louis P. Sanders, Aide de Camp on the staff of Major Gen. Otis, has written to his father, former Senator Sanders, a letter describing a trip made by himself and Col. Potter under orders from Gen. Otis to ascertain the true situation in the Sulu Archipelago and North Borneo, and the attitude of the Sultan towards the United States. The objective point of the journey was Joloj, the capital of the Sultanate, which was reached May 28. Capt. Sanders said in part:

"The Moros are altogether unlike the Filipinos. There is no striking feature about the Filipinos that rivets one's attention, but the Moro fascinates and interests you from the start. He is of rather diminutive size, a sinewy, lithe fellow, broad-shouldered, and thin-legged, with boldness, defiance, and haughtiness in every movement of his catlike, swaggering tread.

"The present Sultan is thirty years of age. He holds nominal sway over the Moros of the Sulu group and over North Borneo, 260,000 subjects supposedly recognizing his power. But his tenure is insecure, by reason of the ambitions of divers chiefs, or dattos, as they are called. By virtue of divers treaties between himself and Spain, he receives an annual pension of $2,700 Mexican, in consideration of the injuries done to his subjects by Spanish invasion. This, at least, is the consideration mentioned in the treaties, but I think the Spanish were in holy fear of him and adopted a clever way to persuade him to keep the peace.

"Gen Otis intends to continue this annual payment, and I believe it good policy. The Sultan little understands Americans, and to his ignorant mind if this payment were cut off he would conceive us to be oppressive tyrants, and would certainly wage his uncomfortable methods of warfare.

"I believe from the essentially savage instincts of the Moros that they will always kill stray American adventurers from mere lust for slaughter, and I will wager, from what I have seen, that with the first efforts to impose upon them the restraints of our civilization they will rebel and it will be necessary to crush them.

"The Sultan said he hoped the Americans would be friendly to his people, and he expressed his gratitude to them for having driven out the Spaniards. He assured us that had the Americans not come it was his intention to hunt us up, even if he had to go so far away as Singapore to find us. Finally he said the Sulu Islands were but small, and his people very poor, and he hoped the United States would not claim sovereignty over them.

"In reply the Captain, avoiding political questions, said the United States would certainly befriend the Sulus, but that he could not say what the intentions of his Government were as to taking the islands."

## VOLUNTEER APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The following appointments to the volunteer army are announced:

Lieutenant Colonel—W. S. Scott, Captain First Cavalry, (Vice Bigelow,) declined.

Captains—George W. Green, Tennessee; John L. Jordan, Tennessee; W. J. Whitthorne, Tennessee; Elmer O. Worrick, Oregon; George De G. Catlin, New York; John McClintock, New York; Walter B. Elliott, Missouri; W. J. Kendricks, Georgia; Frank S. Long, Iowa; Joseph W. Glidden, Maine.

First Lieutenants—W. R. Molinard, New York; Harry A. Ely, New Jersey; Frank S. Krebs, Missouri; Edward McGowan, Mississippi; W. R. Standiford, West Virginia; William T. Bishop, New Jersey; Arthur Poillon, New York; William A. Covington, Tennessee; Grant A. Trent, Tennessee; Andrew K. Brown, Tennessee; Frank Maloney, Tennessee; Thaddeus B. Seigle, North Carolina.

Second Lieutenants—Gideon H. William, Tennessee; William A. Austin, Ohio; Bruce N. Judd, Ohio; Lathan J. Shelton, Nebraska; R. Maxwell, Mississippi; Louis P. Weber, New York; Charles S. Frank, at large; William Henry Wilson, New York; James H. Parks, Iowa; Edmund T. Paterson, at large; W. O. Thornton, Georgia; John R. Waugh, Nebraska.

**American Priests for Philippines.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Remarks of Commissioner Jacob Gould Schurman to the effect that American priests could accomplish much toward restoring peace in the Philippine Islands are the subject of considerable comment in Catholic circles in Chicago. Of the numerous Catholic clergymen who talked of the matter, none was willing to admit that the Spanish clergy were responsible for the present dislike of the natives for the Church. Many obstacles in the way of Mr. Schurman's plan were pointed out, however.

**The Regiments at San Francisco.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—The Pennsylvania regiment started eastward at 9 o'clock to-night. The Nebraska regiment will be mustered out to-morrow, and will start for home Friday morning.

## SHIPS FIRST CUBAN STAMPS.

**Post Office Department Sends $152,000 Worth to Havana.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Letters from Cuba may soon be looked for with the new Cuban stamps affixed to pay postage. The Post Office Department has just shipped to Havana to be distributed to the Post Offices in the island the first lot of the stamps prepared expressly for Cuban use.

The shipment consisted of stamps valued at $152,000. Of the lot there were 1,500,000 stamps of the denomination of one centavo, 2,000,000 twos, 400,000 threes, 800,000 fives, 400,000 tens, and 50,000 free delivery stamps of the value of 10 centavos. Postage-due stamps of four denominations up to 10 cents were also sent to Cuba.

It is stated at the department that the United States stamps are still being used in Puerto Rico, with the value of the stamp printed across its face in Spanish. As for the Philippines, there has been no requisition yet for stamps designed for that service.

The Cuban postage stamps were described some time ago in THE TIMES, except the special delivery stamps. They are all distinctive, the vignettes being Cuban, and reproducing scenes with which the Havanese will be very familiar.

The designer of the special delivery stamp evidently believes that the Government will introduce the bicycle in the postal service in Cuba, as the new stamp for Cuba has a border of tropical foliage with shields, on which are the numerals 10, and in the centre is a picture of a messenger boy on a wheel, and on each side of the picture the words "diez centavos." At the bottom of the stamp appear the Spanish words, "Asegura entrega inmediata al llegar a la administracion de destino," which broadly interpreted means "This assures delivery immediately to the point of destination."

The first shipment will be followed soon by others, so as to enable the Havana authorities to meet every demand upon them even should there be a rush of stamp collectors to buy up large numbers of the stamps.

## SPANIARDS LEAVE CUBA.

**The Alfonso XIII. Takes Back 432 at Spain's Expense.**

HAVANA, Aug. 22.—The Spanish steamship Alfonso XIII., which sailed for Spain to-day, had on board 432 Spaniards who are being rapatiated at the expense of the Madrid Government.

## SAMPSON LEAVES THE FLEET.

**Takes His Sick Daughter, Miss Nannie, to Glen Ridge.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, Aug. 22.—Admiral Sampson left for Boston this morning with his daughter, Mrs. Lieut. Jackson. With Mrs. Roy C. Smith, they conveyed Miss Nannie Sampson to her home in Glen Ridge.

Miss Sampson, it will be recalled, contracted typhoid fever during her visit to her sister, Mrs. Smith, in Boston, the news of which reached her father, Admiral Sampson, the day the North Atlantic Squadron celebrated the anniversary of Santiago battle.

In the absence of Admiral Sampson, Capt. Taylor of the Indiana is the senior officer present.

Master Harold Sampson, who has been passing the Summer with his father on the flagship New York, started for home to-day, much to the regret of the crew, who were much attached to the little fellow.

## REMARKABLE CATCH OF SALMON

**One Company on Puget Sound Has Packed Nearly 200,000 Cases.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 22.—For the month past there has been an unprecedented salmon catch on Lower Puget Sound, where the Pacific American Fish Company, organized by John Cudahy and other Chicago men, is operating.

Cudahy's company has packed nearly 200,000 cases, and this output will be doubled if the Fall run of hump-back and silver-side salmon is good. The company's cannery at Fair Haven, which is the largest in the world, is running night and day and is scarcely able to can the immense number of fish brought from the traps. On Saturday one scow alone was brought in loaded with 35,000 salmon. The run of stockeys commenced on July 1, two days earlier than usual, and Cudahy's company was one of the few concerns well prepared for business.

The company's output this season promises to reach $1,800,000 in value, which will permit of big dividends on the investment of $1,000,000.

**Frazer—Cooke.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 22. — Miss Kate B. Cooke of South Pittsburg, Tenn., and Chaplain Hugh Frazer, United States Navy, were married at 6:30 o'clock to-night at the Methodist Church in South Pittsburg in the presence of a large assemblage. The bride was attired in a gown of brown cloth, made very plain, with which she wore a hat and gloves to match.

Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom left for Knoxville, thence to go to San Francisco and eventually to Honolulu. Great interest was felt throughout Tennessee in the nuptials. Chaplain Frazer is the Chaplain of Dewey's flagship Olympia, and was with the Admiral at Manila. He is a native of Tennessee. The wedding was to have taken place early last Spring, but was delayed on account of the war.


CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought


## IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

**Francis Wilson Confident His "Cyrano" Will Make a Hit.**

**DARING, ORIGINAL TREATMENT**

**Painstaking Rehearsals at the Knickerbocker for the Opening on September 18.**

Francis Wilson and his opera company are busy rehearsing at the Knickerbocker Theatre the comic version of Cyrano de Bergerac that Mr. Wilson expects to make a big hit this season. The company works day and night, with music and without music, and is being trained with the greatest attention to detail by Mr. Wilson and his stage manager, A. M. Holbrook. Victor Herbert, composer of the score of the opera, also looks after the correct rendering and interpretation of his music. Hours were devoted yesterday to getting the second act into such shape as would satisfy Mr. Wilson. At the end he pronounced the judgment that the "thing's a hit."

The treatment to which the librettists have subjected the serious tragedy of M. Rostand is very daring. Even Cyrano's low-comedy nose did not tempt them into the field of broad burlesque or ridiculous farce. They have avoided the easy and the obvious, and have risked the audacious. They have, as a result, transformed Cyrano into a comedy hero—neither a buffoon nor a clown. The whole purpose of the "opera comique," as it is called descriptively, is to lighten up the heavy tragedy of the French play, and to substitute laughter for tears. It would have been too easy, Mr. Wilson said last night, to have considered Cyrano as a clown, and to have made him a ridiculous and laughable figure, with his big nose, his swashbuckler air, and his literary vanity. The public would have laughed, perhaps, but it would have felt that it was not having presented to it a Cyrano that it could sympathize with and applaud. Mr. Wilson thinks that he has safely avoided this danger, and that the Cyrano he presents will win smiles and golden opinions, and still retain the high respect that the American public holds him in.

The opera is in three acts. The first includes pretty much that part of the tragedy that Rostand has embraced in his first act. The second act is somewhat more comprehensive than the second act of the tragedy, and goes through with the scenes at the pastry cook's house. In this act is some of the best work of the librettists and the composer of the score. The songs of the Gascony cadets is particularly bright and melodious, and will make a hit. The same may be said of the nose song, and the finale of the act.

The greatest departure of the opera, however, is found in the third and last act, which includes all the remainder of the tragedy that Mr. Wilson and the librettists thought suitable for the purposes of light-opera work. Here the beautiful balcony scene, with the quaint, ready humor and wit of Cyrano, the tender pathos of the love-making of voluble Roxane and of the tongue-tied Christian, prompted by Cyrano, and the battle scene, with Roxane acting as Commissary General, are mingled and blended into one continuous act. In the love scene at the balcony a great deal is made of Cyrano's stories about his visit to the moon, and laughable bits of side-play are introduced by the promptings of the timid lover. The climax of this scene is not, as in the tragedy, in the meeting of the lovers, but in Cyrano's despair when he is summoned by Roxane, taking him for her lover, Christian, to mount the balcony for the long-delayed kiss. His comic despair is irresistible. He has reached the limit of his audacity and collapses.

The battle scene will also be a surprise to those who have seen Mr. Mansfield in the tragedy. This was a difficult point for the librettists. They felt that they could not carry Cyrano off the field to die in the shadow of the convent where Roxane, in the tragedy, takes refuge. They must finish the matter there. With this end in view they have made the battle the culmination of the action. After a most side-splitting fight, in which Roxane furnishes the hungry soldiers with frankfurter sausages and other rations that she has brought through the lines, the holiday masquerade of Cyrano as Christian comes to an end. The big-nosed Gascon is seen at last in his true light, not as sonneteer, nor as bravo, but as a soldier who has been gallant enough to sacrifice his own heart for the woman he loved. While Cyrano and Roxane are not married in the opera, the impression is left upon the audience that the little affair ends that way, as Christian drops out, and Roxane recognizes the man whom she had really loved under the disguise of the young cadet. There is no convent, no sadness, no widow's weeds, but happiness and good cheer and a laugh at the end.

Whether the audiences that have so applauded Cyrano in another and far different mood will feel with this sort of a Cyrano and laugh with him and enjoy him, it is not possible to say. They probably will, for the music is good and merry, the songs are clever and catchy, the dialogue is vivacious and witty, and Mr. Wilson, as Cyrano is as irresistible as in any of his previous work.

Cyrano will furnish Mr. Wilson his first opportunity to show his great skill as a master of fencing. He is considered one of the best swordsmen in the country, and won the amateur championship of America some years ago. The fencing scenes in the opera will, therefore, be particularly brilliant and hair-raising.

Roxane is relatively more serious in the opera than she is in the tragedy. In the latter she supplies much of the slender element of comedy, and in an opera comique it would have seemed very natural and in the order of things to have turned her into a complete soubrette. But this has not been done. Roxane is lively and funny, but she is less of the soubrette than she is in M. Rostand's original. This has been made almost necessary by the presence of the comic part to Cyrano. Miss Lulu Glaser takes the character of Roxane with great success, and sings delightfully the several charming songs the lyric artist has given to her.

Charles Bowers will take the part of Christian, Peter Lang that of Ragueneau, the pastry cook, and Josephine Knapp that of Ragueneau's wife. Mr. Wilson said last night that he expects to have the business perfected in a short time. The opening performance in this city will be on the evening of Sept. 18.

## AN ACTRESS INJURED.

**Miss Hamilton Burned in Casino Roof Dressing Room.**

An accident occurred to Miss May Hamilton on the Casino roof last night. She is one of the leaders in Rice's march of the amazons, and also plays one of the principal parts in Rice's sailor ballet. Had it not been for the promptness of Stage Manager Laurence, who extinguished the flames, which had caught the carpet and woodwork of the dressing room occupied by Miss Hamilton, she would have been burned seriously.

Shortly before the curtain was to rise for the first number on the programme and the ballet girls were preparing for the performance, Miss Olive Wallace, who dresses in the same room with Miss Hamilton, accidentally upset a small copper pan attached to the gasjet, used for the purpose of dissolving cosmetic, and spilled its boiling contents over Miss Hamilton's left arm and chest. The excruciating pain caused by the boiling fat caused Miss Hamilton to fall to the floor, where she writhed in pain for fully twenty minutes before Manager E. E. Rice discovered his physician, Dr. R. E. Townsend of 24 East Sixty-third Street, in the audience. The doctor attended the actress. Miss Hamilton expects that she will be able to resume her parts in this evening's performance.

## McLEAN'S CANVASS IN OHIO.

**There Seems Little Doubt as to His Nomination.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—John R. McLean, who seeks to be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, reached Cincinnati this morning, and is quartered at his home at the Shoemaker residence, on Hike Street.

"I really have nothing at all to say," he said to-day. "Everything is in the hands of the convention."

Asked what effect the candidacy of Mayor Jones of Toledo would have on his chances of election, Mr. McLean said he did not know that Jones had announced himself, and that he was not prepared to talk on the subject.

As to the report that he will have his name presented before the National Convention for the Presidential nomination, Mr. McLean said:

"Mr. Bryan will be the next candidate on the Democratic ticket. About my own candidacy for Governor I cannot talk at all. After a day or two, if there is anything to say, I shall be glad to talk."

There seems to be little doubt of McLean's nomination at Zanesville next week.

## GOEBEL'S DEFEAT IS PREDICTED.

**Taylor, Republican Candidate for Governor, Opens the Campaign.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, Ky., Aug. 22.—Gen. W. S. Taylor and other candidates on the Republican State ticket formally opened the Republican campaign here to-day. An old-fashioned barbecue had been prepared, and when Gen. Taylor and his special train arrived at 11 o'clock 10,000 people were assembled.

Judge Pratt, late candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination against Taylor, spoke this morning, and in the afternoon Gen. Taylor spoke for two hours, warmly indorsing the National and State Administrations. He devoted more than half his time to the Goebel election law, on which Democrats here have split. He showed that Goebel's claim that the law is similar to that of Ohio is untrue, inasmuch as the Secretary of State in Ohio, who appoints the Election Commissioners, is amenable to the people who elect him, while in Kentucky the Commissioners are appointed by the Legislature from the dominant party, and are not responsible to any law for their acts. Gen. Taylor said his election and Goebel's defeat would greatly affect the Presidential race in 1900.

## BOLTING KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS.

**Indications Are That Brown Will Poll a Heavy Vote.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 22.—The bolting Democrat campaign in Kentucky will be formally inaugurated at Bowling Green next Saturday, when John Young Brown, the bolting Democratic nominee for Governor, will make his opening speech. Information from that city is to the effect that a great crowd will assemble to hear the sturdy ex-Governor upon the issues of the hour. Many of the adjoining counties will be represented at the meeting.

This will be Gov. Brown's first appointment up to this time, but he intends to speak in every part of the State. Brown is a veteran campaigner, and is greatly feared by the nominees of the Louisville convention. He will probably poll a large vote.

## NEW DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEES.

**They Have Been Selected at Chairman Jones's Suggestion.**

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—Vice Chairman Stone of the Democratic National Committee received to-day a letter from Senator Jones, Chairman, in which the latter suggested the formation of the new committees provided for at the July meeting of the National Committee. As it will be necessary to communicate with several men, the names will not be given to the press for some days, probably the latter part of the month.

Senaor Jones said his health is improving and that he hopes to leave for the United States about Oct. 10. He expressed great satisfaction over the results of the committee's meeting at Chicago and heartily approves of all that was done.

A Chicago paper credits ex-Gov. Stone with being at the head of a movement to hold an early convention, about the latter part of February or in March. This, Mr. Stone says, is without foundation.

**Chicago Platform Democrats.**

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The State Conference of Chicago Platform Democrats, called by Calvin E. Keach, to-day appointed as permanent Chairman William Hepburn Russell of New York City, and also named an Executive Committee. Resolutions favoring William Jennings Bryan were adopted. To-night addresses were made by Justice James F. Tarvin of Kentucky, Chairman Russell, and others.

## ROOSEVELT MAY AID SHEEHAN.

**Possibility of Appellate Division Hearing Election Officers' Case.**

There is a possibility that Gov. Roosevelt may call a special term of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to consider John C. Sheehan's appeal from Justice Fitzgerald's decision in the Ninth District election officers' case. The appeal will be taken just as soon as the necessary legal preliminaries can be performed. The Appellate Division will not meet for its regular sitting until Oct. 2, and as the election officers must be appointed before then a reversal of the decision, if secured would be a barren victory. Because the case was heard before a Tammany Judge and decided directly contrary to a similar case in Brooklyn, that of Buttling vs. Dady, the Sheehan men are sanguine of having the decision upset by the higher court.

As precedents for a special term of the Appellate Division to hear the appeal, it is recalled that such a term was called by Gov. Robinson in 1879 in a case involving the certification of election lists carried up by Robert A. Van Wyck, now Mayor, and again in 1896 by Gov. Morton, to decide a Westchester election officer's case. Such cases, it is asserted, have always been regarded as emergency causes.

When John C. Sheehan was asked yesterday what use there would be in appealing if the Appellate Division did not meet until Oct. 2, he said: "The fact that the decision of the Supreme Court was against us will cut no figure, as it was discounted weeks ago. The only object in taking an appeal, which we shall do, is to show that our position is the correct one."

## O'BRIEN'S LEADERSHIP FIGHT.

**His Club Meets and Denounces His Rival, Peter J. Dooling.**

A well-attended meeting of the John J. O'Brien Tammany Hall Club was held last night at its temporary headquarters, 456 West Fortieth Street. Timothy J. Crowley made a speech indorsing O'Brien's candidacy for the leadership of the district. In concluding his appeal to the voters he cried:

"The same pashin that made Laf'ette leave th' beautiful shores of France with his fleet an' block Cornwallis by sea an' George Washington by land; the same pashin that led th' Themopylae to cut the bridge t' the Immortal City—th' same pashin, I say, animates the breast of our pashin, I say, animates the breast of our future leader, John J. O'Brien!" [Roars of applause.]

After Mr. Crowley had finished, resolutions condemning Peter J. Dooling and commending O' Brien were read and unanimously adopted. The Secretary then introduced O'Brien, who spoke for about fifteen minutes.

In the course of his speeech, which was principally a denunciation of Dooling, he said: "All Dooling cares for is the aristocracy; we're here to fight it. You haven't seen him in the Thirteenth District at all until the last two weeks, an' only then because he wants to be re-elected. Where was he—where was he, I say?"

O'Brien went on to tell how he had "hustled for the boys." "Dooling don't do that!" he added.

His last appeal was for money, and his admirers contributed to the expense of his election.

## WORKINGMEN IN POLITICS.

**Design of New Labor Party Said to be to Split Democratic Vote.**

The Organization Committee of the new Independent Labor Party held a meeting last evening at Clarendon Hall, but the members waited long before going into session, as the Miscellaneous Section of the Central Federated Union, many of whose delegates are members of the committee, remained in session late. During the meeting of the section Delegate Thimme of the Druggists' League said the design of the new Independent Labor Party was to split the Democratic vote.

When Delegate Timothy M. Daly called the Committee on Organization to order he remarked that he believed that the object of those people who were so late in arriving was to delay the labor movement. Then a sub-committee, consisting of General Master Workman Parsons and Meyer Loudon, submitted a plan of organization of the party, modeled somewhat after the systems of organization of the old parties.

What was a departure from the old systems was a recommendation to appoint a press committee to call on the managing editors of the daily newspapers and ask them, in case they could not support the movement, to see that truthful and accurate reports be printed of the meetings of the party. Mr. Parsons in the report also recommended that an evening newspaper for the party should be started.

The report was adopted, and will be submitted to the general conference of the party on Thursday evening.

**Women Play Golf at Newport.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, Aug. 22.—At the Newport Golf Club this afternoon the regular weekly handicap golf match for the Club Cup for women was played with a large number of players. The match was won by Miss Brooks, whose score was 114 gross, 18 handicap, 96 net.

## GREEN GOODS GANG ON TOP

**Secret Service Agent Has Narrow Escape in a Hotel Near Pelham.**

**BRUTALLY BEATEN AND ROBBED**

**Whittaker Planned to Capture Swindlers, but Men Who Were to Aid Him Were Outwitted.**

John Whittaker, who is reputed to be one of the best and nerviest Inspectors in the Postal Secret Service, was almost murdered by green goods men at Kelly's White House, a hotel near Pelham, on Monday. The bruises he received will keep the incident fresh in his memory for some time, and his experience would, if the writer of the Old Sleuth detective stories passed through it, have given him material for half a dozen thrilling dime novels. The green goods men escaped after they had left the detective insensible on the floor, and robbed him of all the money he had in his pockets at the time.

It became known to the postal authorities that a gang of green-goods men had been making their headquarters in Westchester County. From the number of complaints received they must have operated successfully for a long time. They flooded the mails with seductive circulars, and Whittaker, who was thought to be a farmer, got into correspondence with them. His mail was received at Poughkeepsie, and a telegram to that place adv

# BETTER VIEW OF SHAMROCK

## Seems to be Little More than a Fixed Centreboard Boat.

## HER PLATES OF A LIGHT METAL

### Cup Challenger Not to Go Into Dry Dock for Some Time — Columbia-Defender Races Off Newport.

The cup challenger Shamrock was seen under conditions yesterday at Erie Basin which somewhat modified preconceived views of yachtsmen who had seen her as she appeared off Tompkinsville in her cruising yawl rig and deep laden with stores. The Shamrock lay yesterday at Pier 3, Erie Basin, without spars, rigging, or voyaging weights, and, as a result, floated light.

In this condition she revealed more of her underbody than has heretofore been seen on this side of the ocean. The most striking feature of the revelation was the contour of the line of her bow below the bobstay bolt. She is cut away at this point almost as much as the Columbia, and in a distance of about ten feet below the bobstay bolt the profile line drops not more than fifteen inches. This would seem to indicate that her keel has been shortened just as the Columbia's has, as compared to previous bulb fin boats, and seems to confirm the impression that both boats are little more than fixed centreboard craft.

Lightened as she was, four strakes of plates were exposed. Her sailors had been at work scraping her lower topsides, and it was seen that they were, as originally supposed, of a light metal, covered first with a bronze-colored paint, which in turn was covered with the coat of green which distinguishes her. The Merritt-Chapman derrick Champion lifted out her main and jigger masts during the afternoon and took them to the German-American warehouse, where the racing spars are stored.

The Shamrock will not, after all, go into dry dock at present. Mr. Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's agent, announced yesterday that the yacht would not be hauled out until just prior to the races, as the tuning up can be accomplished just as well under present conditions. This course will keep yachtsmen guessing as to the challenger's underbody lines, and is in keeping with the policy of secrecy which was marked during her construction.

Meantime, her racing rig will be installed without delay, and she will be anchored off Tompkinsville, pending the arrival of her owner. Mr. Barrie stated that no decision had been made in the selection of an anchorage inside of Sandy Hook.

The steam yacht Erin remained in the dry dock yesterday, where her bottom had been scraped and painted with a mineral red paint, above which was a broad green stripe at the water line. She will be floated out this morning and proceed to Communipaw to coal, after which she will go to an anchorage off Tompkinsville and await the arrival on the Campania of Sir Thomas Lipton.

It appears that Sir Thomas has arranged for a cruise along the Yankee coast and will have as his guests Charles Russell, son of England's Lord Chief Justice; Thomas Ratsey, who made the sails that will be used on the Shamrock; William Fife, jr., designer of the craft; Mr. Connell, an expert amateur yachtsman from the Clyde, who is to sail on the Shamrock in the cup races, Chevalier de Martino and Messrs. Westwood and Duncan, Sir Thomas's private secretaries, both of whom will accompany him on the Campania. Capt. James Pierce, formerly the pilot of Col. J. J. Drexel's big steam yacht Marguerite, has been engaged as coast pilot for the cruise, which will extend from Bar Harbor to Newport News.

It was stated at the Madison Avenue home of the New York Yacht Club that no formal receptions would be arranged in honor of the Irish Baronet until after the races in October were ended. It is probable, however, that Commodore Morgan and other members of the club will entertain him formally during his stay in this city. Secretary Oddie received the following communication during the afternoon:

Vice Commodore Ledyard, New York Yacht Club, New York:

Thousand thanks kind telegram, which greatly appreciated. Notice from press reports club has through Mr. Oddie kindly extended courtesies to my yacht. Am very grateful and keenly sensible this great kindness. LIPTON.

J. V. S. Oddie, Secretary, New York Yacht Club, New York City:

I wish to thank you on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton for your kindness in extending the privilege of the Landing No. 1, New York Yacht Club. DAVID BARRIE.

A definite decision in regard to the trial races to determine the yacht which shall defend the America's Cup this year has at last been reached. W. Butler Duncan was seen yesterday and said that the races would take place, positively, off Newport during the first week in September. Secretary Oddie confirmed, unofficially, Mr. Duncan's statement. "I didn't know Mr. Duncan was in town," said Mr. Oddie, "but if he says so, I guess it's right. Nobody is likely to know more about it than Mr. Duncan.

"Of course, this is not official. Nothing has been given out officially, nor will be until the Regatta Committee issues its circular. That will be out, I suppose about the last of the week. The probability is that the racing dates will be Sept. 4, 6, and 8."

Three reasons determined the committee in this decision. The courses off Sandy Hook are so far away that long tows are necessary to take the yachts to and from their anchorages in the bay, which is not only inconvenient, but expensive. Many excursion steamers are always in evidence when races are held off the Hook, and crowd in so close as to either blanket the competing yachts or hinder them with their wash. The courses off Newport are within easy reach, and the few steamers which will be there can easily be attended to.

# LARGER SAILS FOR COLUMBIA.

### Her New Steel Mast Will Carry 400 Yards More of Specially Ordered Canvas.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 22.—When the cup defender Columbia meets the English challenger Shamrock in the first of the international cup races off Sandy Hook next October the American yacht will be more heavily sparred and will carry more canvas than she has had in any race this season.

When the steel mast was tried in the new boat it was found that she stood up much stiffer than when using the pine stick, and as soon as this became apparent the builders conferred with the owners and decided to put enough additional sail on to cause her to heel down as originally planned. Orders were immediately given to construct a new steel mast, longer and bigger than the one which collapsed off Newport the first of the month. A new boom and gaff are also to be built, longer than the ones used in the tuning-up process.

Managing Owner C. Oliver Iselin has just placed an order with a Lawrence (Mass.) duck manufacturing company for 2,000 yards of special duck, which is to be used for the lower sails of Columbia. The canvas is to be of a special quality, made in such a manner as to prevent much stretching, and will weigh about twenty-one ounces to a yard. This will give a total weight for the lower sails, if the same cloth is used for jib and staysail, of about 2,000 pounds.

The canvas for the sails used previously was made at Lawrence also, but the order was for only 1,600 yards, which figures indicate that the owners are contemplating an increase in sail of about 400 yards, or about 2,100 square feet. It is believed here that Columbia can carry this great increase of sail without any difficulty, and that her speed will increase proportionately.

# GENESEE BEATS BEAVER.

### Wins First Race of Series for Canada's Cup by a Narrow Margin.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 22.—The Genesee, the American challenger for Canada's Cup, won the first race of the series to-day by a narrow margin. The weather was the Genesee's to a nicety, as a moderate northwest wind prevailed. The course was twenty-one miles, in a triangle. The start was free, with a run to the southeast. Skipper Jarvis, on the Beaver, outmanoeuvred Skipper Davis, on the Genesee, and went across the line a length in the lead. The Genesee shaved the buoy so closely that her crew had to take in the spinnaker boom to avoid fouling. The Genesee set her spinnaker ahead of the Beaver, but the latter drew away in the free run.

Two miles out the wind hauled to the northward and dropped decidedly. In the light breeze the Genesee outfooted the Beaver for the first buoy. In beating to the second buoy the Beaver cut down the lead one-half. The start for the finishing buoy was at first a quartering run, but the wind veered round and made the finish a close-hauled one. The Beaver gradually cut down her opponent's lead until two miles from the finish, where she was only twenty seconds behind. The wind then dropped again, and the Genesee pulled rapidly ahead. Getting a lucky slant of wind she won by 300 yards. Official time:

| | Beaver. H.M.S. | Genesee. H.M.S. |
|---|---|---|
| Start | 11:30:47 | 11:30:59 |
| First Buoy | 12:26:03 | 12:24:35 |
| Second Buoy | 2:28:27 | 2:27:35 |
| Finish | 3:25:10 | 2:26:32 |
| Elapsed time | 3:56:32 | 3:55:10 |

# YACHT RACING AT NEWPORT.

### Fleet of Thirty-Footers Is Contesting for the Stillman Cup.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, Aug. 22.—The thirty-footers began this morning a series of races to determine the championship of the fleet of little craft.

The boats were drawn in pairs, and the winners of each race are to compete until but two are left, when the final contest will be for the cup offered by James Stillman.

This morning the pairs to sail were the Vaquero and Veda and Hera and Asahi. In these events the Vaquero and the Hera were the winners. This afternoon the boats were paired as follows: Raccoon and Carolina, Esperanza and Pollywog, Dorothy and Wawa, and the Vaquero and Hera, winners of the morning's races. The Vaquero, Dorothy, Carolina, and Esperanza were successful, and will be paired to-morrow morning, when the semi-final will be sailed.

The two winning boats will compete to-morrow afternoon or Thursday for the Stillman Cup.

The times were as follows:

| Name and Owner. | Finish. | Elapsed Time. |
|---|---|---|
| Start at 11:01. | | |
| Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea | 12:53:00 | 1:52:00 |
| Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr. | 12:56:10 | 1:55:15 |
| Start at 11:06. | | |
| Hera, R. N. Ellis | 12:57:13 | 1:51:13 |
| Asahi, Lloyd Warren | 1:03:58 | 1:51:13 |
| Start at 3:36 P. M. | | |
| Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea | 6:01:07 | 1:05:07 |
| Hera, R. N. Ellis | 6:04:07 | 3:08:07 |
| Start at 3:21. | | |
| Dorothy, H. P. Whitney | 5:46:14 | 2:25:14 |
| Wa Wa, W. R. Brooks | 5:50:06 | 2:29:06 |
| Start at 3:26. | | |
| Carolina, Pembroke Jones | 6:54:58 | 2:28:58 |
| Raccoon, J. S. Drexel | Defaulted. | |
| Start at 3:31. | | |
| Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr. | 5:56:43 | 2:25:43 |
| Pollywog, A. H. Paget | 5:53:27 | 2:27:27 |

The race was over the Dyers Island course with the wind from the northwest.

# NAVY CREW LOSES BOAT RACE.

### Men of the Flagship New York Beaten by Old Colony Boat Club.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, Aug. 22.—The greatest race that has ever been rowed in this harbor took place between twelve-oared cutters manned by the flagship New York tars and Old Colony Boat Club members this afternoon, and was witnessed by thousands of persons, including the officers and men of the North Atlantic Squadron and all Newport, who were afloat in every conceivable craft.

The torpedo boat Gwin followed the race with the judges, the referee, and a party of guests, which included Congressman Bull of the Naval Committee, Dr. M. T. Bull, W. A. M. Burden, Capt. Higginson of the Harvard Boat Club, Mr. Ingersoll of Harvard, Chief of Police Kaull, Mayor Boyle, Cadet Lewis Brown, jr., Col. D. E. Young, Master Blaine, and C. P. Garrettson.

The race was for a purse of $140 a side, five miles straightaway from Halfway Rock to a finishing point between the flagship New York and the lighthouse on Goat Island. Commander T. C. McLean of the Torpedo Station was starter and referee.

The wind and tide were both unfavorable for the race. The Old Colony and the New Yorks kept together the first half mile, but after that the New Yorks never regained lost ground. When until War College was reached the New Yorks were fully seven lengths behind. Old Colony won by ten lengths in 54:20. The New York's time was 55:15.

The judges were Congressman Bull and W. S. Rogers for the Old Colony crew and Lieut. Bliss and Boatswain Mullen of the flagship New York for the New York's crew.

C. L. B. Robinson followed the race with a party of guests on his sloop yacht Queen Mab.

It is reported to-night that the cruiser Brooklyn won over $2,000 on the result, having backed the Old Colony crew.

# GOLF AT BAR HARBOR.

### Crack Players Beaten in First Matches for Hinkle Cup.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 22.—The first games in the golf championship for the Hinkle Cup were played to-day at the Kebo Valley Club. Thirty-four competitors started, and, although the weather was bad, some good golf was shown, and a large crowd of fashionables were out to see the play.

The result was a complete throw-down for the Bar Harbor cracks. Arden Robbins, the St. Andrew's man, went under in the afternoon, and Childs, the Princeton man, fell an easy victim to Frazier in the morning round. T. G. Thorpe proved that he is in rare form, winning both his matches over good men in an easy fashion. The morning play resulted as follows:

T. G. Thorpe beat R. G. Hazard, 6 up and 4 to play.

C. B. Pike beat J. A. McCord, 6 up and 5 to play.

G. Gallatin beat P. Jacques, 1 up.

G. Bergner beat R. M. Johnson, 3 up and 1 to play.

C. Bridgham beat J. L. Ketterlinus, 1 up.

F. Ellis beat J. Livingston, 7 up and 6 to play.

E. L. Patterson beat W. H. Conroy, 3 up and 2 to play.

L. Brigham beat T. G. Condon, 3 up and 1 to play.

M. E. Ingalls beat Dr. Amory, 1 up.

C. M. Hinkle beat F. H. Gillett, 3 up and 2 to play.

R. McLane beat E. Pendleton, 3 up and 2 to play.

P. Madeira beat A. W. Shepherd by default.

A. H. Frazier beat A. Childs, 2 up and 1 to play.

R. H. Gallatin beat Mr. Burden by default.

Arden Robbins beat W. W. Finley, 5 up and 4 to play.

R. Thorndike beat G. Robbins, 4 up and 3 to play.

In the afternoon the games resulted as follows:

Thorpe beat Pipe, 8 up and 7 to play.
Bergner beat Gallatin, 3 up and 1 to play.
F. Ellis beat C. Bridgham, 1 up.
L. Bridgham beat Paterson, 4 up and 3 to play.
C. Hinkle beat M. E. Ingalls, 9 up and 7 to play.
P. Madeira beat R. McLane, 4 up and 3 to play.
A. H. Frazier beat R. Gallatin, 1 up.
R. Thorndike beat A. Robbins, 4 up and 2 to play.

# WESTCHESTERS WIN POLO MATCH

### Defeat the Myopia First Team at Hamilton, Mass.

HAMILTON, Mass., Aug. 22.—The Myopia first team suffered defeat from the fast Westchesters, led by Foxhall Keene, today, in a polo game, tinged now and then with bursts of the fastest playing imaginable, then lapsing into a dull, uninteresting struggle.

The Summer colony was out in full force and the club side of the polo field was lined two and three deep with members of the fashionable set. Foxhall Keene received an ugly gash in the head over the left eye by coming in contact with a strong, swift swing of R. G. Shaw's mallet. After the wound was dressed Mr. Keene resumed play.

Westchester gave Myopia nine goals handicap and won out by a score of 18 to 12. Darkness prevented the completion of the game.

### New Yorkers Win at Cricket.

*Special to The New York Times.*

HAMILTON, Ont., Aug. 22.—The second game of the tour of the cricket team of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club of New York, opposed by the Hamilton Cricket Club, was played here to-day. The visitors literally pulled a lost game out of the fire and won a well deserved victory by 7 runs. This result was due largely to the good uphill play of T. G. Clarke, Archie Gunn, and J. E. Fitch.

### Australians Beat Middlesex.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—In a cricket match to-day between the visiting Australians and the Middlesex County eleven, the former, in their first innings, were all out for 445 runs. Middlesex, in the first innings, were all out for 105, and, going in again, were all out in the second innings for 110. The Australians therefore won by 230 runs.

# ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

## Philadelphias Vanquish the New Yorks in Easy Fashion.

## LOCALS MADE BUT TWO HITS

### Brooklyns Defeat the Bostons, Who Drop to Third Place in the Race for the Penant—Other Games.

**How the Clubs Stand.**

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 70 | 35 | .667 |
| Philadelphia | 68 | 41 | .624 |
| Boston | 68 | 41 | .617 |
| Baltimore | 64 | 41 | .610 |
| St. Louis | 59 | 48 | .551 |
| Cincinnati | 57 | 47 | .548 |
| Chicago | 55 | 51 | .519 |
| Pittsburg | 53 | 54 | .495 |
| Louisville | 47 | 59 | .443 |
| New York | 45 | 58 | .437 |
| Washington | 36 | 71 | .336 |
| Cleveland | 18 | 92 | .164 |

**Results of League Games Yesterday.**

Philadelphia, 13; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 5; Boston, 2.
Baltimore, 15; Washington, 5, (first game.)
Baltimore, 6; Washington, 5, (second game.)
Cincinnati, 2; Pittsburg, 1, (first game.)
Cincinnati, 4; Pittsburg, 4, (second game.)
St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 1.
Louisville, 15; Cleveland, 6.

**Games To-day.**

Cleveland in Louisville.
Pittsburg in Cincinnati.
Chicago in St. Louis.

The New Yorks showed a reversal of form at the Polo Grounds yesterday, where the Philadelphias scored another victory without an apparent effort. The playing of the locals lacked the life that marked their display in the last two games. They seemed to have forgotten how to use their bats.

The crowd did not have a great deal ot confidence when Gettig was sent in to pitch. He held the visitors down for one inning, and then he lost all his effectiveness. When the game was practically lost, after the fifth inning, Manager Hoey did some experimenting. For the past week McPartland, a pitcher of the late Newark Club, has adorned the bench, but would not sign because of a difference in the salary question. He had an opportunity to show his worth yesterday. It is not exactly known how much McPartland demanded in the salary line, but, to quote the words of a crank in the stand, he "didn't pitch 30 cents worth" yesterday. He lacks control, curves, and everything else.

Bernhard, who faced the locals, was a hard proposition. He did not allow the locals a hit until the seventh inning. Two hits were the sum total of the New Yorks' effort with the bat.

Hardesty, who, by the way, will be kept at short for another week at least, did not do so well yesterday. Cross played well for the visitors.

The team left last night on its last Western trip minus the services of Davis and Warner. Score:

| NEW YORK. | R | 1B | PO | A | E | PHILADELPHIA. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Van H'n, cf. | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | Thomas, cf. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| O'Brien, lf. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Goeckel, 1b. | 2 | 3 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Grady, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | Deleh'ty, lf. | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Foster, rf. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | Chiles, rf. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Doyle, 1b. | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | Lauder, 3b. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Gleason, 2b. | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | McFarl'd, c. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Hardesty, ss. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 | Cross, ss. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 2 |
| Gettig, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Dolan, 2b. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Wilson, c. | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | Bernhard, p. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| McPart'd, p. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 2 | 27 | 14 | 6 | Total | 13 | 12 | 27 | 15 | 2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | —2 |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | —13 |

First base by errors—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 6. Base on balls—Off Gettig, 3; off McPartland, 3; off Bernhard, 3. Struck out—By Gettig, 1; by McPartland, 2; by Bernhard, 1. Two-base hits—Thomas, McFarland, Bernhard. Stolen bases—Delehanty, Chiles, Goeckel, McFarland. Wild pitch—Gettig. Passed balls—Wilson, 1; McFarland, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Cross, Thomas. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

### BROOKLYNS WIN IN BOSTON.

#### The Team Found Meekin's Pitching an Easy Mark in Two Innings.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—The Brooklyns compelled Meekin to retire after two innings today and won easily. Willis, who succeeded him, was very effective, the only run scored off him being Daly's home run in the fifth. In the ninth Tenney and Long singled, but were retired in a fast double play, Casey to Daly. Attendance, 6,200. Score:

| BOSTON. | R | 1B | PO | A | E | BROOKLYN. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hamilton, cf. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Jones, cf. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Tenney, 1b. | 1 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | Jennings, lb. | 1 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 0 |
| Long, ss. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 0 | Kelley, rf. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Collins, 3b. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | Daly, 2b. | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| Duffy, lf. | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | Dahlen, ss. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| Stahl, rf. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | And'son, rf. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lowe, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Casey, 3b. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Clarke, c. | 0 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | McGuire, c. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Meekin, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | McJames, p. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Willis, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 8 | 27 | 15 | 2 | Total | 5 | 12 | 27 | 17 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | —2 |
| Brooklyn | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —5 |

Two-base hits—Jones, Tenney, Long, and Stahl. Home run—Daly. Stolen base—Daly. Double plays—McJames, Dahlen, and Jennings; Casey and Daly; Dahlen, Daly, and Jennings. First base on balls—Off Willis, 2; off McJames, 2. Struck out—By Willis, 1; by McJames, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and MacDonald.

### St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 1.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—Cuppy pitched in fine form to-day and the Chicago's six hits were kept well scattered. The home team bunched their hits and, aided by Wolverton's poor fielding at third, had no trouble in winning. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | —5 |
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | —1 |

Base hits—St. Louis, 10; Chicago, 6. Errors—Chicago, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Garvin and Donahue; St. Louis, Cuppy and Criger. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Dwyer.

### Two Victories for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—The Baltimores easily won the first game of the double-header with Washington to-day. The second game was a pitchers' battle. Weyhing after the first inning pitched great ball. Howell was hit hard, but not opportunely. This, with brilliant support, kept the Washingtons one run behind when the final figures were in. Score:

FIRST GAME.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | —5 |
| Baltimore | 6 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | —15 |

Base hits—Washington, 7; Baltimore, 20. Errors—Washington, 5; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Washington, McFarland, Riddlemoser, and Roach; Baltimore, McGinnity, McKenna, and Smith.

SECOND GAME.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | —5 |
| Baltimore | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —6 |

Base hits—Washington, 10; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Washington, 1; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and Duncan; Baltimore, Howell and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

### Louisville, 15; Cleveland, 6.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 22.—The Clevelands started out all right to-day, but made a bad finish. Wood replaced Pitcher Phillippi for Louisville in the fourth inning. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Louisville | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | —15 |
| Cleveland | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —6 |

Base hits—Louisville, 17; Cleveland, 13. Errors—Louisville, 3; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Phillippi, Wood, and Powers; Cleveland, Knepper and Sugden. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Hunt.

### Two Games in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—But for errors the Pittsburgs would have taken both games to-day instead of losing one and tieing Cincinnati in another.

The first game was a battle between Tannehill and Hahn. The former pitched the better ball, but was unlucky. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —2 |
| Pittsburg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | —1 |

Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; Pittsburg, 9. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hahn and Wood; Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver.

SECOND GAME.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | —4 |
| Pittsburg | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —4 |

Base hits—Cincinnati, 4; Pittsburg, 9. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Pittsburg, 5. Batteries—Cincinnati, Taylor and Peitz; Pittsburg, Sparks and Schriver, Lever and Fox. Umpires—O'Day and McGarr.

# WEIGHTS FOR FALL HANDICAP.

### List of Candidates to Run at Sheepshead Bay Saturday.

W. S. Vosburgh, The Jockey Club handicapper, has assigned the following list of weights for the candidates for the Fall Handicap, at three-quarters of a mile, which is to be run on Saturday at Sheepshead Bay:

| | Pounds. | | Pounds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Banastar | 130 | Spirituelle | 109 |
| Voter | 129 | King Barleycorn | 109 |
| Bendoran | 125 | Rush | 109 |
| Imp | 124 | Dunois | 109 |
| Isidor | 123 | W. Overton | 108 |
| Bangle | 122 | The Kentuckian | 108 |
| Don de Oro | 122 | Sea Lion | 108 |
| Firearm | 122 | Toluca | 106 |
| Jean Beraud | 121 | Charentus | 106 |
| Ethelbert | 121 | Hurley Burley | 106 |
| Sanders | 120 | Glorian | 106 |
| Briar Sweet | 120 | Arbaces | 104 |
| Kinley Mack | 120 | Azucena | 103 |
| Admiration | 118 | Trillo | 103 |
| Martimas | 117 | Filon d'Or | 102 |
| Kinnikinic | 117 | Roysterer | 102 |
| Tragedian | 116 | Lady Lindsey | 102 |
| Maxine | 115 | Hellobas | 102 |
| May Hempstead | 115 | Waltnot | 102 |
| Batten | 114 | Survivor | 102 |
| Fly By Night | 113 | Satirist | 102 |
| Candle Black | 113 | General Mart Garry | 102 |
| Warrenton | 112 | Formero | 102 |
| Macleod of Dare | 112 | Cormorant | 100 |
| Prince McClurg | 112 | Grey Jacques | 100 |
| Previous | 111 | Acushla | 100 |
| Thomas Cat | 111 | His Lordship | 100 |
| Half Time | 111 | Matanza | 100 |
| Muskadine | 111 | The Elector | 99 |
| The Roman | 110 | Tamor | 98 |
| St. Cloud | 110 | Maid of Harlem | 95 |
| Cambrian | 110 | Clonsilla | 95 |

# RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 22.—Last night's showers cooled the atmosphere, and laid the dust, but made the track a trifle slow. The card drew a good crowd. Favorites and long shots divided honors. Red Spider captured the first race in a runaway. Mesmerist started a hot favorite, but could do no better than third. Maribert, who went begging at 9 to 2, came in with a rush at the finish and beat Gonfalon out in fine style. Six starters appeared for the hurdle race; Ben Eder and Forget sold first and second. Forget fell, injuring herself badly. Her leg was reported broken. Ben Eder won cleverly with Article at his saddle girth. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Red Spider, 88 pounds, (Phelan,) 6 to 1, first; Lucky Star, 97, (McCue,) 8 to 5, second; Hampden, 103, (Mason,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:08⅘. Isle and Prince, Hanlon, Our Breezy, Lillian Belle, Sister Alice, Midnight, Deyo, and Wasteful also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. St. Clair, 126 pounds, (Maher,) 1 to 2, first; Galahad, 108, (Bullman,) 15 to 1, second; Sir Hubert, 116, (Collins,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:44⅕. Hardy Pardee also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Grand Union Hotel Stakes; six furlongs. Maribert, 129 pounds, (McCue,) 5 to 1, first; Gonfalon, 122, (Maher,) 15 to 1, second; Mesmerist, 129, (Tarai,) 6 to 5, third. Time 1:15⅕. Waring, King's Courier, Ildrim, and Sam Phillips also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Miss Marion, 97 pounds, (Burns,) 4 to 5, first; Sparrow Wing, 97, (McCue,) 8 to 1, second; Cavtchouc, 98, (Wedderstrand,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:02¼. Diva, Bob White, Nicholas, the Dauphin, Gen. Shafter and Banished also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a half, hurdle. Ben Eder, 154 pounds, (Finnegan,) 2 to 1, first; Article, 130, (Collins,) 10 to 1, second; Premier, 150, (Slack,) 7 to 2, third. Time—2:19. Trianon, Julius Caesar, and Forget also ran.

### Entries at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Tar Heel and Post Haste, 109 pounds; Uphicer, 108; Larry Massey, 106; Belle of Orleans and Dear Heart, 105; Innovator, 100.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Mal and Lady Lindsey, 121 pounds; Doctor Eichberg, Compensation, Sea Lion, Doctor Nembula, K. C. B., The Barrister, and Leando, 108 each; Alice Nise, 103.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile. Meadowthorpe, 114 pounds; Myth, 108; Bardella, 106; Judge Wardell, 103; Galathee, 93; Winepress, 86.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap. One mile and a sixteenth. Charentus and Lackland, 114 pounds; Myth, 104; Beau Ideal and Star of Bethlehem, 103; Monsilla, 100; Bon Ino, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Strathmaker, 106; Ghetto, Olinda, Firelock, Kickumbob, and La Vega, 103 each; Plohn, 101; Gratia, 100; Allaire, 95.

# GRAND CIRCUIT HARNESS RACES.

### Kingmond Captures the Blue Hill, the Stake Event of the Day.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 22.—It was practically straight heats in the grand circuit races at the Readville track, an extra heat being only required in an unfinished race of yesterday. There were a number of warm brushes, and the favorite did not always win. The big stake event of the day, the Blue Hill, for the 2:30 trotters, was easy for Kingmond, the Portsmouth horse, he being scarcely pushed in any of the three heats. To-morrow will come the big Massachusetts Stake for 2:13 trotters. Summary:

2:20 Class.—Trotting, (unfinished yesterday;) purse, $1,000, best two in three.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Letah S., b. m., Fred Keyes-Zoa, by St. Gothard, (Kinney) | 2 | 1 | 8 1 |
| Tesla, g., Baron Wilkes-Winnie Davis, (Spears) | 9 | 3 | 1 2 |
| Dr. Pitzer, br. s., (Ames) | 1 | 9 | 10 3 |
| Sadie M., br. m., (McDowell) | 5 | 2 | 4 ro |
| Paul Pry, g. g., (Van Meter) | 8 | 4 | 2 ro |
| Phillip B., g. g., (Kay) | 4 | 6 | 6 ro |
| Helen Simons, b. m., (Dickerson) | 6 | 10 | 3 ro |
| Annie Burns, g. m., (Wilson) | 4 | 8 | 11 ro |
| M. A. Adams, ch. s., (Snow) | 11 | 5 | 5 ro |
| Elision, b. m., (McDonald) | 7 | 11 | 9 ro |
| Brightlight, br. g., (Kervick) | 10 | 11 | 7 ro |

Time—2:12½; 2:14½; 2:12¾; 2:15¾.

2:25 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Billy Andrews, b. s., Bowbells-May Hudson, by Gen. George H. Thomas, (Burch) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Toboggan, b. g., (Dickerson) | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Fred W., ch. g., (Wall) | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Shade On, b. s., (Kay) | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| Fire Glit, ch. g., (O'Neill) | 5 | 7 | 7 |
| Evolute, b. m., (Lockwood) | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| Coney, blk. g., (McHenry) | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Oscar La., ch. g., (McKinney) | 8 | dr. | |

Time—2:10¾; 2:10; 2:10.

2:16 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000; best two in three.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rubber, blk. m., by Wilton-Madalene Patchen, by Mambrino Patchen, (Shillinglaw) | 1 | 1 |
| Iris O., b. m., (Garvey) | 4 | 2 |
| Tessie S., br. m., (Starr) | 2 | 3 |
| Volo, b. m., (Chenery) | 3 | 7 |
| Glory, ch. g., (Gatcomb) | 7 | 4 |
| White Points, b. g., (O'Neill) | 9 | 8 |
| Pilot Evans, b. g., (Spears) | 5 | 5 |
| Pixie, blk. m., (Johnson) | 6 | 9 |
| Leach Boy, b. g., (Payne) | 8 | 6 |
| Esparto Rex, b. s., (McDowell) | 11 | 9 |
| Temple Wilkes, b. g., (Galvin) | 10 | 11 |
| Kinster, br. s., (Biggs) | 12 | dr |

Time—2:12½; 2:10¾.

2:30 Class.—Trotting; the Blue Hill; purse, $3,000.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kingmond, b. g., by King Darlington-Rosamond, by Red Wilkes, (Marsh) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Wilask, br. s., (Ecker) | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Valpa, b. m., (Miller) | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Hallie Rockett, b. m., (Conley) | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Miss May, b. m., (McHenry) | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| Amiss, b. m., (Middleton) | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| The Spaniard, b. g., (McDonald) | 8 | 6 | 7 |

Time—2:11¾; 2:13¼; 2:12.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000, best two in three.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bouncer, b. m., (Hummer-Musette, by Mambrino Patchen, (Starr) | 1 | 1 | |
| Capt. Jack, b. g., (Golden) | 2 | 3 | |
| Belle J., b. m., (Spear) | 5 | 2 | |
| J. B. D., blk. g., (Aines) | 3 | 5 | |
| Battleton, b. g., (Geers) | 4 | 4 | |

Time—2:09; 2:11¼.

### Orange County Circuit Races.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The Orange County Circuit races opened here to-day. There was a good attendance and good racing, with the track in fine condition. To-morrow John R. Gentry and Joe Patchen, the pacers, will contest for a purse of $2,000. For the four days' races 157 horses have been entered. The summary:

2:35 Class.—Trotting; purse, $200.

| | | | |
|---|---|

# The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23, 1899.

**OFFICES:**

NEW YORK:
Publication.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Pall Mall and American Colonial Exchange, Carlton Street, Regent Street, S. W.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES:**

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$9.00
Six Months.....4.50
Three Months.....2.25
One Month.....75
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$7.00
Six Months.....3.50
Three Months.....1.75
One Month.....60
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
One Year.....$2.50
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$1.00
MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$1.58
DAILY ONLY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$1.20


## TWELVE PAGES.

### PROBING THE RAMAPO JOB.

Intermitting his quest of all minor scamps and petty foibles, Mr. Moss, when the Mazet committee resumes its sessions on Sept. 12, will turn all his searchlights on the Ramapo suspects. Here at length is something worth investigating, something that will engage all the skill and ability of the committee and of its counsel and will hold the unflagging attention of the public. Mr. Moss is lucky in having this unexpected opportunity to distinguish himself put before him. The city will be fortunate if his inquest shall result in the complete exposure and exemplary punishment of the gang of eminent thimbleriggers who have attempted to secure millions of the public funds.

The investigation will proceed from certain well-known facts to the discovery of certain other facts suspected or inferred which it is in the highest degree important that the community should be informed of. The known facts are the attempt to drive the contract through the Board of Public Improvements secretly, if possible, and when that proved impracticable, by brute force of votes against the protest of the financial officer of the city; HOLAHAN'S profane declaration that they had the power and would put the job through; the terms of the contract, calling for an expenditure of five millions yearly for forty years; the mysterious and phantasmagorical nature of the Ramapo Water Company, in which the moving figures seem now to be of National amplitude and anon shrink to string-pulled puppets; the exorbitant price per million gallons, far exceeding the cost of water delivered to other municipalities, and the capacity of the Ramapo watershed, which will have been determined with reasonable approximation by the time the committee has need of the information.

Mr. Moss may be well assured that long before he puts them in the witness chair his principal witnesses will have conferred diligently together and will have rehearsed their parts. Nevertheless, his ingenuity may triumph over their complicity, and the admissions of some, violently conflicting with the denials of others, may make such a breach in the enemy's works that the light of truth will enter in and confound him.

Every member of the Charter Commission will, of course, be asked to state as he recalls it the origin and history of Section 471, which prepared the way for the job. If Gen. BENJAMIN F. TRACY, President of the Charter Commission and at the same time counsel to the Ramapo Water Company, shall not have returned from Paris, we doubt not that Mr. SETH LOW will be able to recall who introduced this new matter into the charter. Possibly ex-Mayor GILROY has not wholly forgotten the history of Section 471. If he has, there is Mr. SILAS B. DUTCHER, member of the Charter Commission and now President of the Ramapo Company, who can hardly fail to know all about the matter.

Leaving for a time the foreground figures of the Ramapo concern, an attempt might be made to get at their Tammany coparceners. Tammany gentlemen are so sensitive about their "private business" that Mr. Moss will proceed with delicacy, but he might without offense ask Mr. ANDREW J. FREEDMAN whether he had any knowledge of or interest in the Ramapo Company, whether he had ever discussed the merits of the project, and if he had any previous knowledge that an attempt would be made to get the contract executed in a hurry. We see no reason why similar questions should not be put to Mr. JOHN F. CARROLL. He is a stirring man and likely to be well informed about current events, especially two-hundred-million-dollar events. HOLAHAN, of course, will be asked to unbosom himself. Nobody knows so well as he by what arguments members of the Board of Public Improvements were persuaded that the Ramapo Company was deserving of five millions a year from the City Treasury. If HOLAHAN will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, Mr. COLER will have accomplished his full task—the defeat of the job and the exposure of the jobsters. Even if he exhibits shyness, between the reticences of HOLAHAN in self-possession and the indiscreet volubility of CARROLL in excitement unexpected cats may emerge from various bags.

We do not venture to suggest that Senator THOMAS C. PLATT be summoned before the Mazet committee. Even if he should be able to look the Chairman in the face without smiling, it is quite unlikely that he would prove to be a communicative witness about his "private business." Nothing can be got from him by indiscretion or inadvertence. He is a much wiser statesman than most of the turbulent Tammany witnesses. We can much better afford to dispense with the testimony of Senator PLATT, interesting as it might be, rather than dispense with the Mazet committee, which might not be able to survive the trying ordeal of his appearance in the witness chair.

Mr. RICHARD CROKER, although he has suddenly disappeared from the sight of men, probably to some cave of Neptune, will doubtless come within subpoena range before the committee meets. It would be well to take his testimony early, in order that his Ramapo reminiscences, if he have any to recite, may well up from the untroubled spring of recollection. If the testimony of the succeeding witnesses is then found to be in agreement with his own, Mr. CROKER'S reputation for having a good memory will be sensibly enhanced in this community.

The Ramapo job shows few marks of expert handling. The attempt to jam it through to fruition was brutal and bungling. In other departments of felony bunglers are commonly easy of detection. They haven't the brains and cunning to cover their tracks. Why should these coarse and unskillful fellows get off? The Mazet committee ought to make half of them incriminate the other half and so bring the whole gang to the prisoner's dock.

### THE CHIVALRY OF FRANCE.

The reappearance of M. LABORI yesterday in the courtroom at Rennes was, according to the reports, a frightfully imprudent thing for himself. It is to be supposed that he had taken counsel of his physicians and that he would not have ventured upon the reappearance if they had gone so far as to warn him that he made it without their sanction, and that if he made it, they washed their hands of the case.

In that case it would have been a foolhardy gallantry for him to appear so soon. But in any case it was an act of very conspicuous gallantry. Without doubt any doctor would have told the advocate that there was an element of risk in resuming his professional labors so soon, and that the best thing for him was to remain quiet. It is almost certain that he must have disregarded medical advice, if not quite defied it, in order to come to the succor of his client, whose professional assistance has by no means been of that quality which M. LABORI, as he showed in the trial of ZOLA, is able to supply. And this is professional chivalry of the first order.

Indeed, the chivalry, the gallantry, the picturesqueness of this case are all on one side. It seems that Capt. DREYFUS is not a very winning kind of person, not the sort of man to conciliate the regards of men who are thrown into casual association with him. This is one of the reasons, his race being the other, which made him an obvious mark, first for suspicion and then for persecution, when a leakage of official secrets was discovered in the General Staff. When it gradually came to light that he was not and could not possibly have been the culprit, one Frenchman, who had no personal or racial relations with him, raised in defense of him and in denunciation of his persecutors a voice "of which" he might well have said with the modest MILTON:

Of which all Europe rings from side to side.

Truly it was the voice of EMILE ZOLA that compelled the attention of all Europe. And when he in turn became the object of persecution, there was not wanting a chivalrous lawyer to come to the defense of the chivalrous man of letters, and to endure insult and persecution in his turn from sheer love of justice. Nor was there wanting a chivalrous soldier, who, in his own profession and in his own way, out of sheer love of justice and hatred of injustice, braved the persecution of his own profession, which was harder to endure than anything that ZOLA or than LABORI had had to encounter, and sought the truth, no matter whom it might help or harm.

Compare the position of ZOLA with "the intellectuals" who espoused the cause of the forgers and perjurers of the General Staff and joined the chorus of denunciation against an innocent and friendless man. It is true that most of them have been shamed into silence. Compare the position of LABORI with the Judges who overruled, silenced, and insulted him in their haste to do injustice to ZOLA. It is true that they in turn have been overruled by the highest tribunal in France, and that the case they tried to close has again been declared open. Compare the position of PICQUART with that of the soldiers who managed to degrade him, and who are now daily engaged in belittling and contradicting what they know to be the truth.

It is a testimonial to France that these men have been making. The honor of the French Army is safe in the hands of PICQUART. The honor of the French bar is safe in the hands of LABORI. The honor of French letters is safe in the hands of ZOLA. Some day, when this wretched tumult has subsided, some French sculptor will make one of those monumental groups which French sculptors know so well how to make, an ideal figure of Justice, and he will place, at the angles of its pedestal, portrait statues of the three Frenchmen who in our generation have best illustrated the ideal of justice, the scholar ZOLA, the soldier PICQUART, the lawyer LABORI.

### THE KAISER AND HIS CANALS.

A curious if not unprecedented condition of affairs in Prussia is revealed by the resignation of the Ministry. Here is a body of statesmen appointed to their several portfolios because of their readiness to serve the sovereign, but who when the sovereign advocates a measure which is distasteful to their political party bow to the dictates of politics and show a superb indifference to the royal wish.

Such a spirit of revolt in a Ministry might under certain conditions be very praiseworthy. But it so happens in the present instance that the Canal bills, which the Kaiser is anxious to have passed, are in the commercial and social interests of the country, to which the Conservative Party of Prussia is apparently opposed. In a speech delivered at the opening of the Dortmund-Ems waterway the other day WILHELM II. said: "I hope that the representatives of the people, admitting this view, [the usefulness of internal waterways,] will place me in a position to confer upon the country the benefits of such a canal [the Rhine-Elbe Canal] during the current year." But the Prussian Diet did not appreciate these words, for the lower house a few days later gave an unmistakable rebuke to the Kaiser's well-intended scheme. The Conservative Party is now boldly arrayed against the sovereign, and, of course, consequently against an improving policy. Paradoxical as it may seem, it invokes the Constitution, which, it says, is on the verge of being violated.

Two curses are open to the Kaiser. One of them, Dr. MIQUEL and his friends are apparently daring him to follow. That would be the appointment of a Liberal Cabinet, which would not only instantly radically change the political aspect of the kingdom, but possibly that of the empire. The Munich Allgemeine Zeitung affirms that the Kaiser is seriously considering such a movement. This is quite improbable, as it is hardly to be conceived that WILHELM II. will place himself at the head of a social revolution which would certainly be disastrous to so many personal imperialistic schemes. The other course is to dissolve the Diet and refuse to accept the resignations of the Ministers, thus holding them up to the irony of the world not only as examples of imperial displeasure, but as enemies of progress. Considering the temper of the Kaiser, the latter course seems the more likely. Through it he would not endanger any pet theories, but would certainly commend himself to the vast mass of Prussians, who would give unmistakable signs of their approbation by the selection of a Diet of progress if not of radical reform.

The outlook is certainly one of interest as one views WILHELM II.—he of all sovereigns—facing the obstinate Conservative Party with the great mass of his subjects at his back and with ideas of infinite public welfare in his head.

### "GIVE US A REST."

We violate no confidence in saying that the correspondent who writes us from the Adirondacks in praise and support of a recent editorial article under the above title is a physician. But one need not be a physician to know that the continuance, during the Summer weather of those who can afford to take long Summer vacations, of the artificial and fashionable manners and customs of "society" in the Winter is much more than a nuisance to the adults who desire to employ their vacations for rest. It is a positive injury to the immature and adolescent from whom, no doubt, proceeds the greatest effective demand for it.

And this is precisely where the trouble occurs. There can be no question that to the great majority of men and of women past thirty, or thirty-five, Summer "functions" are a mere bore. One likes to meet one's friends, but one does not like to "dress" in order to meet them. When the body-coat or even the compromise "Tuxedo" of civilization comes in at the door, "rest" flies out of the window. The Summer resort in which "functions" occur and "evening clothes" are necessary is, to sensible and mature persons, no Summer resort at all. The multimillionaire, poor man, and and the multimillionairess, poor woman, may find that their "social position" constrains them to keep on doing all Summer what they have been doing all Winter. But, in general, the tendency to functions and evening clothes is determined by the younger and more importunate members of families. The fathers of the families, if busy professional men or merchants, the mothers of families, if domestic and peace-loving women, yield to the importunity with sighings.

Of course this is all wrong. It is part of the fatuous American good nature, especially of the fatuous American parental good nature, upon which foreign observers have remarked with wonder and just reprehension. The boys and girls, these foreigners have observed, "run" American society. Without doubt they run most American families. This deference of the elders to the youngers has its amiable side. It even has its beneficent side, and the greatest benefit it confers is that long ago noted by THACKERAY that American parents have more of the confidence of their grown-up young than parents of any other nationality. But evidently it may be carried too far. It is carried too far when it induces parents to acquiesce in projects for the Summer season whereby they themselves are certain to be bored, and, which is of more importance, the young people in whose importunity they acquiesce are certain to be injured.

There is no sort of occasion for it. Of course, people who summer where the head of the house can go every evening are scarcely in question. But people who summer where the head of the house can appear but once a week can find places in plenty, within reach of New York, where they will not be put to shame by not producing "evening clothes" and engaging in functions. These places are to be found either by the shore or in the hills. The persons who resort to them are naturally shy of talking about their charms, lest the multimillionaire should invade their solitude and give "course dinners," at which evening clothes are obligatory. Then they know that white-winged peace will take her flight. But it is their parental duty to put their parental feet down at this point and to insist that the Summer vacation shall be a Summer rest.

### BUTCHERS' MEAT.

A reader of this newspaper asks us to publish an article entitled "Meat Not Necessary as an Article of Food," for the enlightenment of the people who are likely to suffer most from the advance in prices recently made by the butchers and retailers of meat. He argues that vegetarians can supply statistics to prove that many thousands of stalwart people throughout the world have never tasted meat, and that in athletic games victories are often won by vegetarians. His object is to induce his fellow-citizens to try to live without meat and bring the butchers to their senses, as he believes the prices now asked for meat are unjust.

If we were able to accept the testimony of habitual vegetarians as to the superiority of their diet to that of other folks, we should advocate its general use solely for the good of humanity as a matter of duty, and not for the sake of hurting the meat trade. Unfortunately your confirmed vegetarian too closely resembles that young soldier of legend who fancied that every member of his regiment was out of step except himself, and is both blind to reason and devoid of the sense of humor, so far as his hobby is concerned. We have known vegetarians whose opinion on every subject but meat was entitled to respect, but who were clearly little better than monomaniacs on that subject.

Vegetarianism is doubtless useful in certain forms of dyspepsia, though we are inclined to doubt that a certain panacea for all digestive ills can be secured in a diet limited to cereals, fruits, and vegetables. Even oatmeal, despised by the learned but gluttonous Dr. JOHNSON, but esteemed since his time a nutritious article of human diet in many other lands than Scotia, may become a bad friend to man through over-familiarity, and hives may ensue. Objections recently made to certain fruits and vegetables as food have some sort of reason to sustain them, as the acid of the strawberry, (still esteemed as highly as it was in the days of that sage, Dr. BOTELER, whose fame rests on a single but unforgetable quotation in "The Compleat Angler,") poisons some folks, while for others danger veritably lurks in the humble, versatile tomato and the fragrant pineapple.

As a matter of fact, in the present condition of the human race, animal food is necessary, especially for the young and constitutionally weak. That the use of it is excessive in this community we are willing to believe, but the same thing is true of the staff of life. Some of our smaller bodily ills are directly due to the excessive use of wheaten flour. For men and women in middle life a moderate quantity of meat once a day, especially if it be red meat, beef, or mutton, or venison, is surely sufficient. It is likely, too, while a great advance has been made in this respect in comparatively recent years, that the multitude still has much to learn about the varieties of edible fish and methods of cooking them.

A wise restriction in the use of butchers' meat is certainly desirable. The Britons, since the dawn of their history, have been huge eaters of meat, and too full-blooded and, perhaps, slow-witted in consequence, but they have been conquerors. It would be folly to compare the ill-fed multitudes of Continental Europe with them. Black bread, onions, and sour wine may promote meekness and restrain hopeless ambition, but they do not inspire courage and endurance. As for the sentimental side of the meat-eating question, which so frequently intrudes itself in discussions of vegetarianism, the arguments deduced from that are manifestly unanswerable, and doubtless in the millennium man will sustain life without devouring the lower animals. Meanwhile he will continue to need a fair share of porterhouse steaks and filet Châteaubriand, and to esteem the comforting broiler at its true value.

While the prevailing high prices of meats are maintained, there will naturally be a decreased demand for them, but the market for the necessaries of life cannot long be governed by speculators. That fact has been often proved. We have no idea that the present situation will long continue and we doubt if any appreciable suffering will result from it.

### TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In these prosaic times of ours there is little hope for the survival of the good old world-thoughts on which our forebears thrived. Every year the leaves and the old traditions fall, and every year the hard hand of science or law, or just mean common sense, is laid on the pulse of some old fairy tale and it just stops. The latest slaughter is that of the buried treasure. One cannot read even "Treasure Island" now without feeling the utter improbability of the whole thing. For there is, it seems, a real buried treasure in the Auckland Islands, and it must not be touched because of legal safeguards. Some of our countrymen, who are always money hunting according to the foreign papers, proposed to fit out an expedition to go to these islands and get this treasure. Now comes one Commander MANSELL of the Royal Navy and says that our friends would better take thought before they embark on the useless expenditure of their money to try to get what they may not have. He does not say that there is no treasure on the islands, though he does say that he searched their coasts in 1870. But he does say that if the enormous physical difficulties of reaching the treasure could be overcome, it would only open the door to "legal difficulties" more formidable by far. He says that there would be original owners or their descendants to reckon with; and that even if they did not turn up, the British Crown would claim any find. And who can doubt, after such an exposure of the legal probabilities in the case, that this is just what would have happened in the matter of the pieces of eight on Treasure Island? Billy Bones was only a goose, after all. And all the men who have sought for the buried treasure of the regretted Capt. KIDD were wasting their time and their money. Socialistic novelists may find inspiration in this new aspect of the case.

—The letter of "H. M. S.," printed on the editorial page of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, ought to cause some ministers of the Gospel to stop and think. We have no disposition to discuss the writer's contention that doubt as to the truth of the Bible or the tenets of the Christian faith was set forth in its true light by the minister to whom he refers. That is, of course, a subject which admits of discussion, though it is quite safe to say that the minister in question does not think so. But this is a favorable time to call attention to the attitude of the correspondent. That attitude is one of indignant protest against the sweeping and unsupported assertions made by the preacher. Such protests will become more and more common as education spreads. These are not protests against religion, nor are they evidences that men are made less ready to receive precious truths by the acquisition of learning and the training of their thinking powers. But they are protests against the habit, too common in some pulpits, of treating them as if they were not thinking beings. There is nothing more repugnant to a thinking man than a wildly sweeping assertion, and yet a large percentage of pulpit "argument" consists of just this and nothing more.

—The downfall of the horse before the automobile, as it is called, is plainly foreshadowed by the state of affairs at Shelter Island, where the one self-moving vehicle in the place causes all the horses intense fear. If the horse possessed intelligence, as many expert horsemen now say that he does not, it would be natural to suppose that the beast of burden was, by running away and pushing his head through barbed-wire fences, trying to make his protest in his own way against the stealer of his means of livelihood. But when the plain truth is told it must be said that the horse is just simply scared by the new monster in the public roads, and he runs away from it. The President of the Village Improvement Society at Shelter Island has decided that there is no law under which the horseless carriage can be excluded from the highways, and he has, like a latter-day Solomon, advised the owners of the alarmed horses to sell them and buy animals which, like Siegfried and Col. FUNSTON, do not know what fear is. If, however, the horse has any vestige of what has been called horse sense, he will succumb to the inevitable. There was a time when he used to stand on his hind legs and comport himself like a trick elephant when he saw a bicycle, but all that has passed. The horse found that he could not drive the wheel out of business, and if he does not wish to be relegated to the museums as a defunct curiosity, he will decide that hereafter he will find his excuse for cutting unseemly capers on the public highways in the presence of the occasional piece of white paper or the passing steam roller.

—It is most unfortunate that Dr. JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE, head of the Christian Science Church in Chicago, should be in fear of assassination. At any rate, he says he is. It appears that his ground for fearing the stiletto or the bullet is the editorial utterance of an afternoon paper that "this community must be rid of DOWIE." Some persons would be led to think that this meant that DOWIE must leave the city, and perhaps in the mind of a good Chicagoan leaving the town is equal to death. But it seems that what the eminent dispenser with medicine really means is that he is afraid some one will kill him. It is astonishing to note on how small a basis a Christian Scientist can rear a fear of death.

—Here is another man playing ducks and drakes with one of the pet saws of the weatherwise. He is a planter in Yazoo County, Miss., and, like many other persons, he has a perfect and beautiful faith in the katydid as a predictor of frost. But he says that the voice of the katydid was first heard in the land this year about June 6, and that the first frost will come in just four months from that time. He adds that it will ruin the cotton crop. In the face of his startling statement that frost comes four months after the katydid begins to bark—or is it sing?—the possible destruction of the cotton crop becomes a matter of no moment at all. We shall not at this time pause to ask how the katydid knows when it is four months, or any other period of time, before frost, but shall content ourselves with inquiring how it is that the man down in Yazoo County, a well-informed county, no doubt, found out that the people up in these regions did not know what they were talking about in the matter of katydids. For hereabout the wiseacres tell us that the katydid begins to make remarks just six weeks before frost. Or is it that in Mississippi the loquacious little insect wakes the echoes some ten weeks earlier than he, or she, does in this part of the land? Here is a topic on which much useful learning may be displayed by those who know more about it than we do.

—Reference has recently been made in these columns to the revival of the pernicious activity of the policeman's club. A case came up in the court over which Magistrate MCKENNA was presiding on Sunday, and it served to show that the club was still attending strictly to what some policemen regard as its business. A policeman took in a prisoner whom he accused of resisting him in his attempt to make an arrest. This is the regular story. On this occasion, however, it did not meet with a credulous reception by the Magistrate. The dispenser of justice noticed that the prisoner was a little man, and he discharged him and accepted a complaint against the officer for clubbing. The Captain of the precinct in which the arrest was made said that the officer had a good record. The Magistrate, however, was unable to see why a little man like the prisoner could not have been taken to the station without clubbing, and therein he seems to have shown uncommon wisdom. This is precisely the point which we should like to see made in all these cases. It ought to be very clearly established that the use of the club was unavoidable. Unless this can be proved, the policeman ought to be called to account.

### UNJUST TO THE POLICE.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The police are to be congratulated, according to your esteemed correspondent, Mr. Jones Wood Nichols. They have met a situation in a way that deserves its reward—they have actually found a man injured in the public streets of this city, and have not stolen his valuables! Laudable and grand this is in the eyes of your correspondent; the protectors, who are paid and have sworn to protect public property have actually done their duty, and refrained from criminality. Surely, are they not deserving of a medal of honor? Doesn't it go to show that Mr. Moss is actually wrong in his conception of the police force when one in seven thousand men, who, for the moment, remembering the fate of a brother officer who robbed Capt. Rhodes, had an opportunity to repeat the unfortunate experiment of his brother officer on some one else, and actually was above the temptation to commit the theft!

I take it that THE TIMES deserves much sympathy, if, from its teachings, its readers, among whom is the undersigned, are actually led to praise a man whose mission is to catch the thief, and who does not become one himself, when the opportunity presents itself. Really, isn't it rather unjust to the police to have them considered by your correspondent in the way he does—worthy of praise when they steal nothing when situations give rise to the opportunity. J. W.

New York, Aug. 21, 1899.

### "GIVE US A REST."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I thank Providence that some one who writes editorials for you has struck a true note in the matter of Summer holidays.

I have strong opinions on the subject. The editorial is headed "Give Us a Rest." I should not think it mattered so much if the customs of New York in Winter were confined to one or two places like Newport and Bar Harbor, and one or two others like Long Branch and Arverne-by-the-Sea. But every little tupenny place where two or three city families are gathered together in the devil's name must have their "functions," forsooth. It is bad physically, beyond doubt. No wise medical man can question it. And I believe it is bad morally. A certain number of young men and young women are brought to the age, the powers, and the responsibility of manhood and womanhood without ever escaping from a totally artificial and in one sense false world. They never know their Mother Earth or Nature, or the conditions of life of those who live in a world other than their own. Character is, in a sense, emasculated, and tastes are perverted and depraved.

Thank Providence I have here a place where I can spend my Summer studying flowers and birds and bugs and walking, and, if I choose, hoeing in the garden and raking hay. Thank Providence I can go all day long with a hole in the seat of my trousers and the corner of my shirt prolapsed therethrough, if it so befall, without causing offense to any man—no—nor woman either.

Thank Providence here is a place in the heart of the woods—twenty miles from a railway—where the Almighty has laid out the most beautiful combination of woods, lakes, river, valley, and mountain, clearing and sun burned ground which I, unworthy cuss, am privileged to enjoy for a moderate expenditure of the National currency, while I leave boiled shirts and my dinner clothes in the camphor chest in New York. Here once a year, for a few weeks, I come down to the original conditions of human life. And again I say thank Providence. It is good for me physically and morally.

H. P. M.

North Woods, Aug. 15.

### Morality to be Attacked.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Every defender of popular superstition after yielding his theological position feels himself impregnably intrenched when he falls back upon his claim as a teacher of "morality." Even they who attack superstition in its theological aspects are apt to defer to such claims willingly. Permit me to point out that popular morality is as much a superstition as is popular theology.

All that the world holds "sacred" in morality will be attacked in the coming time, and in due course will be upset, so that much that is now regarded as unspeakable will hereafter be classed as venial, or even praiseworthy; much now called necessary, proper, even virtuous, will be regarded as inimical to human happiness. Morality will turn from a conventional shudder, and am equally conventional hurrah, into a calm and reasonable intellectual judgment of each action. J. H. PHILLIPS.

New York, Aug. 22, 1899.

### Shamrock's Motto Correct.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I am much surprised to note that the rendering in the Irish language of the phrase "God Save Ireland" as the binnacle motto of the Shamrock (as appears in your Washington dispatch in to-day's issue) should have caused "considerable speculation," for speakers of the Irish language are not, after all, so difficult to find at present. But I cannot think that the phrase in Gaelic, as quoted in your dispatch, is, orthographically, as it appears on the Shamrock, namely, "Go Soorad Dia Sire:" correctly, it should be "Go Saoradh Dia Eire."

VICE PRESIDENT, GAELIC SOCIETY.

New York, Aug. 22, 1899.

### NUGGETS.

**The Sufferer.**

When doctors disagree, the trouble is that the other fellow is too weak to get out of the way.—Galveston News.

**A Word of Encouragement.**

He—I have been wondering whether animals can reason?

She—Well, that is a step toward reasoning, at least.—Indianapolis Journal.

**Smoothing It Over.**

"You said I would not tell the truth if I had to."

"Er—I was only illustrating your utter scorn of coercion."—Indianapolis Journal.

**A Fair Return.**

"Will you love me when I am old?" she asked.

"Certainly," he replied promptly, "if you will love me when I am bald."—Philadelphia North American.

### WALLS OF CORN.

Ellen P. Allerton in Topeka (Kan.) State Capital.

Smiling and beautiful heaven's dome
Bends softly over our prairie home.

But the wide, wide lands that stretched away
Before my eyes in the days of May;

The rolling prairie's billowy swell,
Breezy upland and timbered dell;

Stately mansion and hut forlorn—
All are hidden by walls of corn.

All the wide world is narrowed down
To walls of corn now sere and brown.

What do they hold—these walls of corn,
Whose banners toss in the breeze of morn?

He who questions may soon be told—
A great State's wealth these walls enfold.

No sentinels guard these walls of corn,
Never is sounded the warder's horn;

Yet the pillars are hung with gleaming gold,
Left all unbarred, though thieves are bold.

Clothes and food for the toiling poor;
Wealth to heap at the rich man's door;

Meat for the healthy and balm for him
Who moans and tosses in chamber dim;

Shoes for the barefooted; pearls to twine
In the scented tresses of ladies fine;

Things of use for the lowly cot
Where (Bless the corn!) want cometh not;

Luxuries rare for the mansion grand,
Booty for thieves that rob the land—

All these things, and so many more
It would fill a book but to name them o'er,

Are hid and held in these walls of corn
Whose banners toss in the breeze of morn.

Where do they stand, these walls of corn,
Whose banners toss in the breeze of morn?

Open the atlas, conned by rule,
In the olden days of the district school.

Point to this rich and bounteous land
That yields such fruits to the toiler's hand.

"Treeless desert" they called it then,
Haunted by beasts and forsook by men.

Little they knew what wealth untold
Lay hid where the desolate prairies rolled.

Who would have dared, with brush or pen,
As this land is now, to paint it then?

And how would the wise ones have laughed in scorn
Had prophet foretold these walls of corn,
Whose banners toss in the breeze of morn!

## LATIN-AMERICAN HOSTILITY.

### Rumor of a Projected Alliance Against United States Imperialism Alarms the Merchants in Rio.

Foreign Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 15.—A letter just received here via Barbados from a trustworthy and well-informed correspondent at Rio throws some light on a recent Rome dispatch to a London newspaper, which stated that there was some talk of an alliance among the South American republics against the United States.

Mail correspondence travels slowly in these parts of the world, and the letter antedates the Rome dispatch by nearly three weeks. This would tend to indicate that since it was written the subject had been more fully and openly discussed and had been made the subject of a cable dispatch. One does not usually look to Rome for first news of important happenings in South America; but when the extent of Italian interests in Brazil is considered, the possible bona fides of the information become apparent.

The letter referred to states that among commercial circles there were disquieting rumors afloat about a projected political alliance between the Latin-American republics against the imperialistic expansion policy of the United States, which, the southern politicians thought, was calculated to imperil the sovereignty of their own countries at no distant time if not promptly counteracted. It was even being pointed out that many farseeing South American diplomats had suggested that Mr. McKinley's famous Pan-American Congress was intended as a feeler and that there was some probability that he holds in view the ambitious project of subjugating the sovereign nations of the south.

Diplomatic notes, it was said, had been exchanged between the Presidents of Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Chile, the exact purport of which had not transpired, but which, it was believed, contemplated the formation of an alliance between all the southern republics to protest against and oppose to the utmost any attempt on the part of the United States to extend its political influences south of the Rio Grande on any pretext whatsoever. This, it was suspected, has direct reference to a supposed design on the part of the United States to secure some sort of control over the Republic of Nicaragua, with a view to the more complete control of the projected Interoceanic canal.

It was further stated that the visit of the President of the Argentine Republic to Brazil had been, in part, at least, designed as a cover to a personal conference on the subject of the proposed alliance. If the two great Atlantic States arrived at a satisfactory agreement as to the general terms on which the alliance might be effected, Chile was prepared to join it, and the united influences of the south would then be brought to bear openly on the Governments of Venezuela, Colombia, and Central America to secure their adhesion.

The commercial interests of the whole continent of South America, the letter proceeds to point out, would most likely be very seriously compromised by the consummation of such an alliance and the open hostility to the United States which it would involve. It was this consideration that was causing the unrest mentioned among commercial circles, although at the time of writing the matter had not passed beyond the stage of rumor, and nothing was positively known. At no previous time was the commerce of the South American republics with the United States so flourishing as it is at present, and its interruption would inevitably precipitate a crisis that would make for its complete disorganization.

There was, however, another aspect of the situation on which the correspondent dwells at some length and with hopefulness—hopefulness, that is supposing that the political intention should reach some form of material realization. He says it was thought in Rio commercial circles that should the politicians actually succeed in coming to any definite agreement it might lead to a common revolutionary movement among all the republics concerned, looking to the organization of new Governments or administrations less addicted to political ambitions and more or less directly identified with commercial and industrial interests, which would be personally pledged to the fostering of the material prosperity of the various countries.

Brazil, he goes on to say, fully realizes that it is rapidly falling under the malign influence of the curse which the rest of South America has inherited from its long wars of independence—the curse of militarism and politics and the soaring personal ambitions for which those things stand. The best intelligence of the people recognizes this; and to a greater extent than is commonly supposed such is also the case in the other republics, particularly Chile and Argentine. This being so, in his opinion, there would be every chance of such a general revolution of material and common as against political and personal interests succeeding. Also, it would solve once and forever the problem of the pitiful backwardness of the Latin-American States in the progress of the world.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 22.—The Noticia, in an official article to-day, classes as baseless the rumors of a projected alliance of the South American republics against their best customer for coffee, the United States, and bitterly censures those responsible for the report, which, it says, is having a depressing effect upon business.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 22.—Gen. Roca, President of the Argentine Republic, and his suite returned to-day with the Argentine squadron from the recent visit paid to Dr. Campos Salles, President of Brazil.

### IRISH PRISONERS RELEASED.

**James Fitzharris and Laurence O'Hanlon Leave Maryborough Jail.**

DUBLIN, Aug. 22.—Earl Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to-day signed the expected order releasing from Maryborough Jail James Fitzharris, alias "Skin the Goat," who, in May, 1883, was sentenced to penal servitude as an accomplice in the murder, on May 6, 1882, in Phoenix Park, Dublin, of Lord Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and T. H. Burke, Permanent Under Secretary.

An order of release was also signed in the case of Laurence O'Hanlon, sentenced to penal servitude for attempting to murder members of a jury engaged in the trial of persons charged with murder in November, 1882.

Fitzharris and O'Hanlon left the jail this evening.

**New Telescope May Go to Jamaica.**

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 22.—Prof. Edward Charles Pickering of the Harvard Observatory says that he is here seeking a suitable location for the largest telescope in the world, which is being constructed at Cambridge especially for observing the newly discovered planet, which is due to pass very close to the earth eighteen months hence. He is favorably impressed with Jamaica's advantages. Prof. Pickering established the Misti Observatory of Peru.

### BERLIN CONGRESS DELEGATES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief of the Signal Service, and Ambassador White, at Berlin, have been chosen as the American delegates to the Congress of the International Geographical Society at Berlin Sept. 28 to Oct. 4.

Messrs. Moore and Greely will sail about Sept. 15. Gen. Greely will report on what Americans have done in recent years in geographical research, and Chief Moore will demonstrate the new lines of work of the meteorological service.

The society has never assembled in America and the American delegates will make a strong effort to have the next congress meet in this country, probably at Washington.

### CANADIAN VESSELS FREED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip to-day instructed the Collector of Customs at Port Townsend not to institute proceedings against the seven Canadian fishing vessels seized last month near Port Roberts for fishing, as alleged, in American waters. The instructions were based on a careful investigation by the United States District Attorney, who reported that in this instance he was satisfied the fishermen were not poaching in American waters. The British Embassy also presented evidence in support of this view of the case.

The instructions are not to be considered a precedent, however, and customs officers will be expected to enforce the provision which forfeits a foreign vessel caught fishing in American waters. Mr. Vanderlip has also taken measures with a view, if feasible, of having the limits of American waters in the Gulf of Georgia more clearly indicated by buoys and beacons.

# PROPOSALS BY THE BOERS

## Alternatives Offered to Chamberlain's Plan of an Inquiry.

## MR. RHODES EXPECTS PEACE

### Arms for the Transvaal Still Held at Delagoa Bay—Acute Distress at Johannesburg.

PRETORIA, Aug. 22.—It is ascertained on the highest authority that no definite reply has been sent to the proposal of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, to submit to a joint commission of inquiry the question of the effect upon the Outlanders of the recent franchise reforms. The precise situation is that, as a result of the pour parlers, a communication was dispatched yesterday to Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa and Governor of Cape Colony, which embodies certain alternative proposals.

For various reasons these are kept strictly confidential, but it is believed that they will admit of the conclusion of a modus vivendi.

It is understood from unofficial sources of information that the alternative proposals of the Transvaal Government are for a five years' franchise and a one-fifth representation of the Outlanders in the First Raad, provided the Imperial Government does not further interfere in the internal affairs of the Transvaal.

Official circles at present regard the situation as tending to improve.

The war ammunition consigned to the South African Republic is still detained by the Portuguese authorities in Delagoa Bay.

The Transvaal Government has received a communication from the Governor of Lourenço Marques relative to the detention to the effect that Portugal's obligations to all nations, including Great Britain, required the enforcement of the Transvaal-Portuguese treaty. As an unsatisfactory explanation existed as to the transportation of arms, they were stopped at Delagoa Bay, and would be held until the terms of the treaty were complied with, though no doubt the matter would ultimately be arranged satisfactorily.

The Transvaal Government regards the communication as "extremely vague."

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 22.—The Field Cornets are busy distributing Mausers and ammunition to the burghers.

The exodus of miners continues.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 22.—In the Cape Assembly to-day Cecil Rhodes, referring to the Transvaal question, said:

"No. There will be no bloodshed. President Krüger, like a sensible man, will climb down. The less the Cape Colony is concerned in the quarrel the better."

Continuing, Mr. Rhodes said it was certain that the Transvaal would become an English-speaking community and the Outlanders, being in a vast majority, would form a Government in keeping with their views. He expressed the hope that the settlement would be fair, and that the Cape Colony would let the Imperial Government deal with that matter also.

It is rumored here that the Boers intend to attempt a coup to obtain forcible possession of the ammunition detained by the Portuguese.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A Parliamentary paper dealing with the Transvaal crisis was issued yesterday. It details the efforts of the Boer Government in the past year to have the question of the suzerainty of Great Britain submitted to arbitration and Great Britain's repeated refusals to discuss this point. The paper adds that Sir Alfred Milner, the Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner for South Africa, writing to Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, last June, said:

"The way in which the Secretary of State juggles with the Convention of 1884 is rather irritating to a plain man."

The final dispatch from Mr. Chamberlain, dated July 13, 1899, to Sir Alfred Milner concurs with the latter's view as to the Transvaal contention being untenable, adding that the British Government had no intention to continue to discuss the question of suzerainty with the Transvaal.

The Johannesburg correspondent of today's Daily Mail says:

"The situation here is all the more alarming on account of the general stagnation of trade, which causes acute distress to the small storekeepers and their employes."

### Jamaica Offers Troops to Britain.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 22.—The Jamaican Government has offered a contingent of 300 native militia for the support of the white troops ordered hence in view of possible war in the Transvaal. Wonderful enthusiasm has been manifested in regard to enlistment for service in South Africa. When volunteers were called for an entire regiment at once responded.

## MARTIAL LAW AT HILVERSUM.

### Regarded as Serious in View of General Feeling in Holland.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 22.—Martial law has been proclaimed at Hilversum, fifteen miles from here. Troops are to-day occupying the town.

Yesterday evening a mob, indignant at the suppression of a local fair, overpowered the police, paraded the streets, destroyed property, and attacked the Burgomaster's house.

On account of the general feeling of unrest, the disturbances are regarded as serious.

## THE PLAGUE AT ORPOTO.

### Five More Cases—The Town Is Now Completely Isolated.

OPORTO, Aug. 22.—Five additional acute cases of the bubonic plague have been reported here. One death occurred to-day. The streets are now patrolled and the town completely isolated.

The demonstrations which the police were called upon to break up in this city yesterday were caused by the strong popular feeling against Dr. Jorge, the Director of the Bacteriological Institute here. The police also dispersed a crowd which had collected owing to a member of the Chamber of Deputies attacking Dr. Jorge.

## GEN. JIMINEZ AT MANZANILLO.

### His Arrest Will Delay His Arrival in Santo Domingo a Week.

HAVANA, Aug. 22.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez arrived at Manzanillo this morning on board the Polaria. On learning that he had missed the connections with Santiago and that the Polaria was not going there, he decided to wait for the next Menendez steamer, and telegraphed to his son here to bring the family by Thursday's boat from Batabano, reaching Manzanillo Saturday night and Santiago Monday morning.

He is still greatly annoyed over what he calls his unwarrantable arrest at Cienfuegos, as this will delay his arrival in Santo Domingo for more than a week. His wife will reside temporarily in Santiago, while Gen. Jiminez and his son will go to Santo Domingo on a yacht that is now en route to Kingston, Jamaica, to coal.

Young Jiminez and his mother are much amused at a report published in a local paper, which says that Gen. Jiminez has been seen here within twenty-four hours in full uniform. He asserts that his father does not wear a uniform at present, and confesses himself utterly unable to explain a story so absurd.

### Rioting by Strikers at Rouen.

ROUEN, Aug. 22.—A body of 2,000 striking dock laborers, on being refused admission to a cemetery during the burial of a comrade to-day, returned to the city, crying, "Long Live the Strike!" Disturbances followed, and a number of the leaders were arrested. This evening there were fresh disorders, the people taking the side of the strikers. Many persons were injured, and the police made numerous arrests.

### France Claims Rights at Nankin.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 22.—The Chinese authorities here say the French have revived their claim to the right of forming a settlement at Nankin, based upon the treaty of 1858.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

## THE CONSPIRACY IN HAITI.

### Plot to Overthrow Sam's Administration Discovered Just in Time—The Financial Situation.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 22.—Authentic mail advices from Port au Prince, Haiti, received here yesterday brought details of the recent insurrectionary movement in the Haitian capital, the full facts concerning which could not be cabled abroad on account of the Government's rigid censorship.

The arrests made were due to the timely discovery of a well-organized plot to overthrow the Sam administration in favor of M. Fouchard, ex-Minister of Finance, who is one of the most popular men in the republic.

The conspiracy had no connection with the financial situation beyond the incidental fact that M. Fouchard's adherents naturally think that he is the one man competent to straighten out the muddle into which the country has drifted. The trouble with the representatives of the creditors on July 25 was in no way the cause of the movement, although it may have accelerated it.

The plot was discovered on the eve of its consummation. Undoubtedly, on the word being given, one of the best organized and most successful of Haitian revolutions would have been fully developed. But the discovery was made at almost the psychological moment, with the result that Fouchard and the other leaders of the conspiracy were arrested and thrown into prison. They are all prominent and for the most part popular people.

American interests, according to report, also had a most lucky escape. It is said that personally President Sam is in favor of negotiating the American loan to clear off existing obligations on the proposed condition that Haiti surrender control of the customs. This is contrary to the Constitution, and can only be done by a modification of it, to which the people will never consent unless under force. President Sam can only show his hand in this connection with his political opponents out of the way.

Events have played into the President's hands very opportunely, and the best friends of the country are now said to be hoping that he will quickly and finally make up his mind to grant the concessions which will result in restoring the republic to prosperity before the pride of the populace can make any effective resistance. And once this is an accomplished fact, it is thought that the United States will be bound to support Sam.

## PATAGONIAN FOSSILS FOUND.

### Prof. Hatcher of Princeton Brings Home Valuable Collection of Mezozoic Speciments.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 22.—Prof. J. B. Hatcher of the geological and palaeontological department of Princeton University has just returned from an expedition to Patagonia, where he has been making extensive researches in geology and palaeontology during the past eight months.

Prof. Hatcher, accompanied by Mr. Peterson, his assistant, left New York on this expedition last December, and upon arriving at the Straits of Magellan, selected Sandy Point as their headquarters. Taking supplies there, they set out into the interior of the country for the purpose of exploration and the collection of fossils, vertebrates and invertebrates. As no museum in the Northern Hemisphere contained any considerable collection of Patagonian fossils, no direct comparison of Northern and Southern forms were made possible, and Prof. Hatcher made it the primary object of the expedition to study the geology of the country and make the most extensive collections possible of fossils of Patagonia. He also devoted considerable attention to gathering ethnological, zoological, and botanical collections.

The expedition is regarded as a success and of considerable value in settling controverted questions. Prof. Hatcher's field observations upon the tertiary formations, together with what other scientists have done, have definitely solved some of the problems involved and have brought others near to solution.

The first mezozoic mammals ever discovered were found in Patagonia on this expedition, and upward of thirty cases of mesozoic invertebrates were gathered, which have been sent to the United States, and will be prepared and placed on exhibition in the University Museum of Geology and Archaeology. What especially characterizes these collections is not only the extraordinary number and variety of the genera and species, but, even more, the remarkably perfect preservation of the specimens.

Another side of the work, which has been most striking and important, was that of collecting marine and fresh-water invertebrates, dry and alcoholic, which have proved to be of unexpected value, and a large series of cryptogamic plants, which Prof. Hatcher has placed in the hands of specialists. He has also gathered much valuable material illustrating the life and customs of the Patagonian Indian tribes, and obtained an important series of photographic negatives, which depict the geological and physiographical features of that region. The professor spoke in commendatory terms of the people living in the plains and mountains of Patagonia. Among other things, he said they are for the most part native Indians of a strong and hardy build, the men averaging from 5 feet 10 inches to 6 feet in height, and the women averaging very nearly the same height as the men, and the weight of both ranging from 175 to 200 pounds. They live in tents, and their chief food is the flesh of the guanoco, ostrich, deer, and fox, which they hunt with the bola. They have good ideas of morality, and, except when drunk, are seldom quarrelsome. They are very fond of their children, and never correct them. What belongs to one of their children they will neither sell nor give away, as they look upon it as an ill-omen and think that the child may die.

## THE STRIKE AT NIXON'S YARDS.

### Men Threaten Trouble if Non-Union Boilermakers Are Hired.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 22.—The strike of the boilermakers at the Nixon shipyards is still on, and the outlook for a speedy settlement is very gloomy. A number of riveters from Philadelphia came on to-day to go to work, but were met by the pickets of the strikers and prevailed on to go back.

The report that Mr. Nixon intends to put on non-union men is met with threats from the strikers that if it is done there will be trouble. Mr. Nixon went to Philadelphia to-day, it is believed, to secure men from the ranks of those laid off at the Cramps'. It is said that if the terms of the striking boilermakers are acceded to the machinists and carpenters in the yards will strike for nine hours, too.

Superintendent Charles Ackerman says there is no scarcity of iron or steel, and that if the men want to come back they can go to work at once. The wives of the strikers can be seen at almost any time of day pleading with their husbands to go back to work.

## TRENTON SCHOOL SCANDAL.

### Trustee Cook Finally Resigns—To Get Warrants for Mrs. Eyler.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 22.—Managing Trustee Cook of the Girls' Industrial School to-day called on the Governor, who asked him for his resignation, which was promptly tendered and accepted. Mr. Cook also showed the Governor a letter from Trustee Carter, who is in the Adirondack Mountains, in which Mr Cartetr offers to resign if the Governor desires him to do so.

President Bishop of the Paterson Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children went before a Justice of the Peace and left a sworn statement of Sadi Wiseman, a former inmate of the school, charging Mrs. Eyler with cruelty. President Bishop then went to the City Hospital to get a statement from Katie Barlow, another inmate of the school.

A formal complaint will then be sworn to by Mr. Bishop, and a warrant will be issued for Mrs. Eyler's arrest. Inasmuch as Mrs. Eyler is ill, her appearance before the Justice will be waived until she recovers.

### New Yorker Locked Up in Damage Suit

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 22.—George Thomas, who says he lives in New York and has been spending the Summer at the Hackensack House, was this evening held under $2,500 bail to answer an action for $10,000 damages, brought by Norbert Biegler, a local barber, for alleged alienation of Mrs. Biegler's affections. Thomas, not being able to furnish the bond, went to jail. No one knows anything of him here, except that he appeared to be rich. He denies the charge, as does Mrs. Biegler.

# THE PEROT CASE IS ENDED

## Extradition Proceedings Against Mrs. Perot Withdrawn.

## TAKES THE CHILD WITH HER

### Rumor in London that Gladys Is on Her Way to America and that Another Child Appeared Yesterday.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, Aug 22.—The Perot case has been finished in rather a peculiar manner. Until to-day the grandfather and the mother of the child were apparently at daggers drawn. Now Mr. Perot has won, and he also seems to have made his peace with Mrs. Perot. Hitherto Neptune Blood has always done the honors when Mrs. Perot and her sister were leaving court. To-day the pair and the child Gladys were escorted to a carriage by the child's grandfather, who seemed to be on good terms with all three.

Another curious feature of the case is that Mr. Perot should have allowed the mother to take away her daughter, after he had gone to the trouble and expense of following her and bringing legal proceedings against her.

When Mrs. Perot entered the dock to-day Police Magistrate Sir Franklin Lushington, who has just been knighted by the Queen, told the prisoner that she had been brought there for extradition on the demand of the United States Government, but that he had received a letter from the American Embassy in which it was stated that the Embassy wished to withdraw the charge. Mrs. Perot bowed and left the court. In the corridor she found the child with Mrs. Perot's sister.

It is rather strange that Gladys should not have been produced in court to-day. It was the only day in which she was not present. Before the case was called those in court discussed the rumor, cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the child had been sent to America on the steamship Saale. This rumor grew stronger when it was noticed that Gladys was not brought into court. Several who had seen her on previous occasions expressed the opinion that the child, who departed with the mother after the proceedings, was not the same child who appeared in court before. The Embassy officials said it was the same child, but did not or could not explain why the grandfather should let the mother take her away, as if she now keeps the child.

It is unlikely that further proceedings will be brought, but if, as charged, the mother wanted the child only for the purpose of blackmail, the finish of to-day's proceedings certainly wears a curious air. Mr. Perot said that he was satisfied, and would say nothing else.

Detective Gault said he was delighted to be able to return home. He liked London, but preferred Baltimore. He may have trouble in getting a passage immediately.

## OHIO REFORM NOMINATIONS.

### Full Ticket Named—Jones's Following in a Hopeless Minority and Gave Him But Twenty-six Votes.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 22.—The Union Reform Party to-day nominated the following State ticket:

Governor—SETH H. ELLIS of Warren County.

Lieutenant Governor—G. W. SEELYE of Wayne.

Auditor—FRANK S. MONTGOMERY of Franklin.

Judge of Supreme Court—A. R. McINTYRE of Knox.

Attorney General—THOMAS BATHAM of Hamilton.

Board of Public Works—A. A. WEAVER of Putnam.

There were about 400 delegates present, representing all but three or four of the eighty-eight counties in the State. The faction which favored the indorsement of Mayor Jones of Toledo for Governor was in a hopeless minority, and it made a desperate attempt to turn the convention into a farce, but without success. On the first ballot for Governor, Mayor Jones, whose name had been presented, received only twenty-six votes out of a total of 562. The platform adopted contains but a single plank: "Direct legislation under the system known as the initiative and referendum."

Seth H. Ellis, the nominee for Governor, is a well-known farmer, prominent in the State and National Grange. G. W. Seelye, his running mate, is a Professor of Greek in Wooster University.

## OLNEY AND WILLETT CONFER.

### The Subject Is Said to be the Van Wyck Boom for President.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, Aug. 22.—Ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney and Judge Willett had a conference at the Cliffs Hotel to-day. Their talk is supposed to have related to the movement started by Judge Willett in favor of the nomination of ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck for the Presidency.

## T. B. REED'S RESIGNATION.

### Received by Gov. Powers Yesterday—To Take Effect Sept. 4.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 22.—The resignation of Thomas B. Reed as Congressman from the First Maine District was received by Gov. Powers to-day. Mr. Reed's letter was as follows:

Portland, Me.

I hereby resign the position of Member of Congress from the First District of Maine, to take effect on this date (Sept. 4.)

T. B. REED.

### Gov. Roosevelt at Home Again.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt returned to Oyster Bay this morning. Shortly after their arrival Gen. Daniel E. Sickles put in an appearance and was closeted with the Governor. Later Judge Parker of Steuben County arrived. It is understood Gen. Sickles's mission was to consult the Governor relative to trouble at the Soldiers' Home, of which he is a member of the board. This evening Adjt. Gen. Andrews is the Governor's guest, and will remain until to-morrow. It is understood they will consider what veterans of the Spanish-American war are to be recommended for promotion to the new regiments.

### Boston's Democratic Convention.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee here to-day it was voted to hold the State Convention in Mechanics' Hall, Boston, Sept. 21. William S. McNary of Boston will preside and George Fred Williams of Dedham will be Chairman of the Committeee on Resolutions.

## FALL ELECTIONS IN BROOKLYN.

### Dates for Republican Conventions Set by the Executive Committee.

The Kings County Republican Executive Committee met last night, and set the dates for holding the County, Assembly, Aldermanic, and Municipal Court Conventions. The General Committee met later and ratified the action of the Executive Committee.

The primaries for the election of delegates to the various conventions will be held Sept. 19, and the convention for the nomination of candidates for county offices will be held Sept. 23; the Assembly Conventions, Sept. 25; the organization of the General Committee, Sept. 26; the Aldermanic Conventions, Sept. 28; the organization of the Executive Committee, Oct. 3, and the Municipal District Conventions for the nomination of Civil Justices, Oct. 4.

The county officers to be elected are Sheriff, County Clerk, Register, and District Attorney. All of these offices, with the exception of that of District Attorney, are now held by Democrats. District Attorney Steele was appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to succeed Josiah T. Marean, who was elected a Supreme Court Justice last Fall.

## WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The period in the Summer has been reached when for the first time the passenger lists of the Atlantic liners coming from Europe overbalance those of the departing ones. The Majestic, which sails to-day for Liverpool, has booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rathbone Bacon, A. L. Doremus, Capt. Robert Dundas, Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett and Robert Garrett, G. G. Haven, Jr., Joseph C. Hendrix, T. L. James and Mrs. James, ex-Senator Warner Miller and Miss Miller, Herbert Seymour, Col. D. B. Sickles, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Ward, Reginald Ward, and the Earl of Donoughmore. On the New York there are booked, among others, to sail to-day for Southampton, Mr. and Mrs. Carlton H. Graves and Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Wilson. Reginald Ward and the Earl of Donoughmore are returning to London after a six weeks' visit, they having arrived here on July 8. Lord Donoughmore has spent most of his time with Mr. Ward in Boston and on a trip to Mexico, but visited Mr. J. F. A. Clark, Mr. Ward's partner, for a week at Narragansett Pier. He is much pleased with his visit to America, and intends returning to New York at an early date. It is possible that the Earl may come over next Winter with Lady Donoughmore and his two charming daughters, Lady Evelyn and Lady Norah Healy-Hutchinson.

***

Coincidentally with the sailing for home of the Earl of Donoughmore comes the announcement of the engagement of his fellow-passenger from Europe in July last, the Hon. Archibald Lionel Lindsay, son of the Scotch Earl of Lindsay, to an American girl, Miss Ethel Tucker, daughter of William A. Tucker of Boston and granddaughter of the late Bishop Foster. It has been thought strange at Newport that young Lindsay went at once on his arrival here to Manchester-by-the-Sea to visit Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, and did not appear at the fashionable resort, but the secret of his lingering at Manchester is now out. Mr. Lindsay is said to have met Miss Tucker in Egypt. Their wedding will probably occur this Autumn.

***

The withdrawal of the extradition proceedings against Mrs. William Y. Perot and her formal release from custody in the Bow Street Police Court, in London, yesterday, with the restoration of his granddaughter to William H. Perot, who pursued the abducted child over seas and has fought tenaciously for her possession, ends the celebrated case. It will be remembered that when the news of Mrs. Perot's abduction of her daughter was first published it was predicted in this column that this case would be a celebrated one, and before it was ended would involve several prominent people. This prediction has been verified. It seems strange that Mrs. Perot and her advisers should not have known that William H. Perot would never sanction willingly her possession of the child, and that a man of his determined character and abundant resources would fight the case to the bitter end. There has been a tendency in the press and where people have met and discussed this case to criticise Mr. Perot, while sympathy has, perhaps naturally, been expressed for the mother, who ostensibly sought to regain her child from her affection for it. Those in Baltimore and elsewhere familiar with the facts in the case, and which need not be now detailed, have, on the other hand, the greatest sympatny for Mr. Perot, and applaud his energetic and successful fight for his grandchild. They also think it good judgment on his part when he recovered the child to consent to the extradition proceedings being dropped. The rôle that Capt. Blood has played in the affair is not what might be called a dignified or usual one.

***

M. M. Shoemaker of Cincinnati, who is spending the Summer at Newport, is fast becoming a lion there, and is constantly seen with Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Burke Roche, and others of the more fashionable women. Mr. Shoemaker is not only a millionaire, which would of itself, other things being equal, make him a persona grata in Newport, but he is also—and this fact is probably not known to many of his new friends, for Mr. Shoemaker is a modest man—an author and traveler of repute. Mr. Shoemaker has already written several entertaining and interesting books of travel, notably the "The Sealed Provinces of the Czar" and "Islands of the Southern Sea," and is now at work on a third, which will be published this Autumn. It is Mr. Shoemaker's first season at Newport, and after his ceaseless travels of the past ten years, the study of the microcosm which constitutes the Newport society world must seem to him something like the exchanging of a Ross telescope for a magnifying glass.

***

Another interesting figure at Newport this season is the Princess Adolph de Wrede, who is at the New Cliffs Hotel. The Princess, who is a remarkably handsome woman, arrived only a few days ago on a short visit, and will return to Paris in October. She spent a few weeks in New York, Washington, and Chicago last Winter, and it will be remembered that she sang at the receptions at the French and German Embassies in Washington. A story was printed a short time ago quite widely to the effect that Prince de Wrede had succeeded in a suit brought in Paris against the Princess in establishing the fact that her marriage to him had been a bigamous one, and that she was not entitled to the use of his name. It is strange how facts can become perverted. The reverse of this statement is the truth. The Princess, who was a Mlle. Maldaner, an Austro-Hungarian, married some years ago Dr. Dobrzanski in Vienna. She went with her husband to St. Petersburg, where, in 1889, the marriage was annulled. Mme. Dobrzanski then went to Paris to live, and there, in 1892, married Prince Adolph de Wrede. The marriage was a civil one, but was blessed by the priest of the Russian Church in Paris. Dr. Dobrzanski afterward remarried in Russia. In 1894 Prince de Wrede, who had meanwhile taken a pension of 500 francs per month given him by his wife, met a rich Argentine widow named Benites. He desired to marry her, and appealed to the court in Munich, Bavaria, where he had meanwhile gone, for a dissolution of his marriage with Mme. Dobrzanski on the ground that the annulment of her marriage to Dr. Dobrzanski in Russia was not valid, and that she had committed bigamy in marrying him. The Princess refused to accept the decision of the Bavarian court, which was against her, and the Prince then brought an action in Paris, meanwhile having married the widow Benites in Geneva, to have his marriage with the Princess dissolved. The Cour d'Appel on June 23, 1898, after hearing testimony on the case decided that the Princess was justified in refusing to accept the decision of the Munich court, and that the Bavarian court decision had no effect in France; that her marriage there to the Prince had been legally celebrated in Paris, and that she had a right to the title. The Cour de Cassation on June 26 last again took up the case, and Advocate General Melcot made an able argument, in which he pointed out the fact that the Princess, having become a Russian subject when her first husband moved there, and after her divorce having come to France to reside, was under French jurisdiction, and that all engagements entered into with her by others, and that she had contracted in her turn, must be executed under the French law. The case now awaits decision, and meanwhile the Princess is sustained by the judgment of the French Court of Appeals in her right to bear the title as the only Princess de Wrede. These are the facts in the matter. The case is a curious and interesting one, and one that has attracted the attention of lawyers all over the world, while political considerations have not been absent from it.

***

There is, of course, practically nothing going on socially in the city. All the news is centred at Newport just at the present moment. Even the Southampton people have deserted their beach and their ocean breeze to run over to Rhode Island, and that in face of the horse show which is to begin at Southampton to-morrow. And at Newport all is expectancy as to the ball which William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., will give on Friday at the Golf Club, and which will be one of the finest affairs which Newport has ever known.

***

Homburg is crowded with Americans, and the bazaar is one of the most popular entertainments arranged there for several years. One of the promoters, the Baron de Vriere married Miss Cutting of this city. The presence of Mr. Rhinelander Stewart, who gave a large dinner recently, and the Anthony Drexels and other Americans there lends an international interest.

***

An English authority in speaking of the cotillion refers to a new figure in vogue in country houses just now, where impromptu dances are given, and favors, or, as they call them over there, "presents," are not forthcoming. It is called the "nigger cake walk," and the rest can be imagined. The cake walk once domesticated in England—well, there is nothing else to predict except the mania in its most acute form. To a man like the Prince, the cake walk would be most attractive, and its inroduction at Homburg may be looked for as soon as that august personage arrives from Marienbad to join in the gayeties of the other spa.

## THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, Aug. 22.—The wedding of Miss Dora Havemeyer, daughter of Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, to Lieut. Commander C. McR. Winslow, United States Navy, Flag Lieutenant of Admiral Sampson's staff, will occur here on Sept. 18. The details of the wedding have not as yet been completed, nor will they be for several days. Mrs. Havemeyer has stated to friends that inasmuch as the family is still in mourning the wedding will not be a large function.

Stanley Mortimer, the polo player, has added a number of polo ponies to his string, and will take them to England this Fall to enter in the polo matches on the Continent.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., gave a pretty dance at her cottage, Wayside, this evening in honor of her guest, Miss Charlotte Latrope of Baltimore. A prettily executed cotillion was danced, led by H. Roger Winthrop with Miss Swan. There were pretty favors for each figure. The Hungarian Band provided the dance music.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs who has given some delightful as well as original entertainments here and who has chartered all the automobiles for the parade next month, has arranged for a sail up the bay on a tug to Crescent Park Thursday morning, at which her guests will shoot the chutes, use the merry-go-round, visit the crystal maze, have one of those delightful clambakes, and indulge in the various other attractions at that place of entertainment. A band will accompany the party.

Registered at the Casino are Alonzo Potter, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Easterbrooke, A. De Navarro, J. M. Waterbury, Count Eugene von Rosen, and Lawrence Curtis.

To-morrow afternoon Col. and Mrs. J. Frederic Pierson will entertain the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron at Goosberry Island with a dance.

Mrs. Burke-Roche will entertain a party of young people at Elms Court on the evening of Sept. 6. The lawn will be brilliantly illuminated and the guests will enjoy dinner in a large tent. Sydney Woollett will deliver several Shakespearian selections on the lawn.

Among those entertaining at dinner this evening were Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. George S. Scott, and Mrs. T. Lorillard. Mrs. Potter Palmer entertained at dinner for the young people, among the guests being Miss Gerry, Miss Burden, Miss Winthrop, the Misses Potter, Miss Carter, Miss Goddard, Miss Green, Miss Post, Miss King, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Lispenard Stewart, James Gerard, Fernando Yznaga, John Bolt, Howard Cushing, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Edward Green, and D. Wolfe Bishop.

Mrs. Astor entertained at dinner this evening at Beachwood, the table decorations being American Beauty roses and fern. Her guests included Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Miss Monroe, Miss Willing, Mrs. W. L. Kane, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Worthington Whitehouse, Mr. Dechampi, C. A. Munn, Mr. C. Ogden Codman, Jr., Mgr. Count Vay de Vaya, E. De Luskod, Richard Peters, Winthrop Rutherfurd, and Harry Lehr, Mullaly's Orchestra played.

Henry Walters will give a sailing party to-morrow evening and a dinner on board his yacht Narada.

W. K. Vanderbilt will entertain a party of young people at dinner to-morrow evening on board the Valiant.

Miss Monroe of Philadelphia is visiting Miss Willing.

Col. and Mrs. Edward Morrell will close their villa to-morrow and go to Bar Harbor for the remainder of the Summer.

Col. John Jacob Astor sails to-morrow on the Nourmahal for Rhinebeck.

Frank M. Ware has arrived for the balance of the season, also Col. and Mrs. William Jay.

Mr. and Mrs. Reinal Rives are at Hilltop cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. May are registered at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Marquis Ramona of the Italian Embassy at Washington and his brother, A. R. Ramona, are late arrivals at the Cliffs Hotel.

Master James G. Blaine, son of Mrs. William T. Bull, will swim from Long Wharf to the training station, Thursday morning, and will be accompanied by Swimming Master Glenister of Easton's Beach and Edward Blakely. Dr. Bull and a party of friends will follow the little swimmer.

Ross Turner, the celebrated painter, is registered at the Laforge cottage.

John B. Herreshoff and a party of friends came from Bristol on their yacht to visit Newport to-day.

W. Storrs Wells sails for New York from England on Sept. 6. Mrs. Wells will remain abroad for the Winter.

Edward Tiffany of Boston is visiting here.

J. S. Tooker entertained at luncheon this afternoon at the Clambake Club and had the Clever Club sing and play for his guests.

Col. Astor and his mother, Mrs. Astor, paid a visit to Boston this morning.

This evening the first surprise party of the season among the cottagers occurred, and it was a genuine surprise. It was so cleverly planned that only those outside of the cottage where it took place knew of the affair until the door bell was rung. The surprise was arranged by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who, with a large party of young people, called at the cottage of Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman on Red Cross Avenue after 10 o'clock, and Mrs. Hoffman found her pretty cottage thronged with young people. Soon after the guests entered the Howard Orchestra started the dance music. Dancing until after midnight was enjoyed, and while the fun was in order a buffet supper was served.

At Mrs. Clews's cottage a small dance and dinner were given for the young people, with dancing on the broad veranda.

## THE NEWPORT HORSE SHOW.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT Aug. 22.—The entries for the Newport Horse Show have closed, and among those entering are H. P. Whitney, R. L. Gerry, Mrs. J. Deforest, Mrs. Danielson, Mrs. Straus, and Mrs. Hexter, Thomas W. Lawson, O. H. P. Belmont, C. F. Barker, C. T. Proctor, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Eben D. Jordan, Foxhall Keene, J. B. Eustis, J. S. Frelinghuysen, J. D. Holloway, S. Holloway, F. C. Grenside, Mrs. N. K. Hayes, Miss Grosvenor, C. F. Bates, W. D. Andrews, T. E. Gordon, Ogden Mills, A. De Navarro, T. W. Maitland, Mrs. Hamilton Carey, James Stillman, Mrs. W. R. Travers, Charles Stanley Mortimer, Miss Sadie Jones, Chestnut Hill Stock Farm, W. D. Grand, Richard McCreery, C. F. Phillips, Pembroke Jones, and Miss Knowles.

Entries have come from Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, New York, New Rochelle, Chestnut Hill, Brooklyn, and elsewhere. This is the largest list of entries that has been made in any of the Eastern open-air shows, and should be close to 600. The stake events, the Wave, Sea Foam, and Aquidneck, for $300 each, received large entries, and some of the classes contain as high as thirty-six competitors.

Every box was sold weeks ago, and, although the show is two weeks away, nearly all the seats have been sold. A number of boxes have already been taken for the season of 1900.

## BAR HARBOR ENTERTAINMENTS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 22.—One of the largest and most brilliant balls of the season was given at the Malvern to-night by a number of well-known New York and Philadelphia society women. In spite of the rainy night, society, or at last that portion of it which was fortunate enough to secure invitations, was out in full force.

The names on the invitation cards were Countess Laugier-Villars, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mrs. Charles F. Sprague, Mrs. Charles Fry, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Mrs. Henry Barbey, Mrs. Thomas R. Scott, Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Mrs. Charles Abercrombie, Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. Edward Patterson, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. W. P. Wallen, Miss Charlotte Pendleton, Miss Clementine Furniss, Miss Christine W. Biddle, Mrs. Edgar T. Scott, Mrs. John B. Trevor, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. G. B. Barnwell, Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus, Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mrs. Frank Ellis, and Mrs. Quincey Thorndike.

Before the ball dinners were given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Abercrombie, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Edward Beals, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. Frederick Joy, Clarence Dolan, and Mrs. Alexander Van Nest.

One of the events of the season was the reception given at the Malvern this afternoon by Mr. Theodore Bjorksten of New York. Bar Harbor's most exclusive society was present in full force, and everything combined to make the affair successful. In charge of the tables were Mrs. Justice Edward Patterson and Mrs. Alexander Van Nest of New York and Mrs. Frederick Joy. Among those present were Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Mrs. Miles Standish, Miss Clementine Furniss, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Gen. and Mrs. John M. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Phoenix Ingraham, Countess Ludlof, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Post, Mme. De Castro, Admiral and Mrs. Upshur, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Gen. and Mrs. Ripley, Miss Van Nest, Mrs. W. P. Draper, Miss Lucy Draper, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, the Misses Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Chubb, Gen. and Mrs. Thomas, Miss Thomas, Gen. and Mrs. Andrews, Dr. and Mrs. Seely, the Misses Seely, Parke Godwin, Peter Marié, George Cochran, Augustus Gurnee, Frederick Baldwin, and Carroll Brent Chilton. The diplomatic colony was represented at the reception by the Swedish Minister, Mr. Grip, M. de Strale, Secretary of the Swedish Legation; Baron Ambrosey, Attaché of the Austrian Legation; C. Brun, Danish Minister; M. Alart of the Belgian Legation, and M. Taigny, First Secretary of the French Embassy.

## JOHN H. KEYSER DEAD.

### Thousands Were Aided by Man Accused of Being Tweed's Partner.

John H. Keyser, an inventor, manufacturer, and philanthropist of this city, died at his home in East Norwalk, Conn., on Sunday night at the age of eighty-one years.

Mr. Keyser, during the forty years he was engaged in manufacturing in this city and elsewhere, made and lost a half dozen fortunes. He retired about five years ago with a competency. About thirty years ago Mr. Keyser, who was then considered wealthy, built the "Strangers' Rest," at 510 Pearl Street. In this house he annually sheltered and fed 9,000 homeless men and women for five years, defraying the entire expense himself. In 1870 he built the Strangers' Hospital, at Tenth Street and Avenue A, at a cost of $80,000, and conducted it himself for three years as a hospital from whose doors no poor person was turned away. During the great panic of 1873 Mr. Keyser fed daily 1,000 persons at his home in Second Avenue, and at the height of the panic of 1888 he established a free eating

## FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

**Chemical National Bank**
270 Broadway.

**Hanover National Bank**
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

**National Bank of Commerce**
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

**The Nassau Bank**
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

**Central National Bank**
320 Broadway.

**Phenix National Bank**
49 Wall Street.

**Continental Trust Company**
30 Broad St.

**Colonial Trust Company**
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

**Washington Trust Company**
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

**Real Estate Trust Co.,**
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
**Fourth Street National Bank**
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

**Spencer Trask & Co.**
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

**Holmes & Co.,**
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

**Redmond, Kerr & Co.**
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS, GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

**Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.**
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS 10 shares and upward. 3 to 5 per cent. margin.
1,000 bushels and upward, WHEAT 3 to 5 per cent. margin.
Main Offices, 32 & 34 Broadway.
Branch Office, 621 Broadway.
Very Correct Market Letters Issued Daily.
OUT OF TOWN ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

**Fisk & Robinson**
BANKERS
*Investment Securities*
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

**Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co**
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

## FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee of the Pennsylvania Company guaranteed 3½ per cent. Trust Certificates, Series A. under agreement dated September 1st, 1897.
SECOND PURCHASE OF CERTIFICATES FOR SINKING FUND.
TO HOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT. TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES A.
Pursuant to the provisions of the Sinking Fund of above agreement, proposals are invited for the sale and delivery to the Trustee of Certificates to the amount of $50,000 at the lowest price obtainable, not exceeding par and accrued interest. Proposals should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Penna., and will be received until Thursday, August 31, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM N. ELY, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, August 5, 1899.

**To the holders of American Steel Barge Company First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, dated January 1, 1893:**
Notice is hereby given that the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, and will be redeemed at 105 and accrued interest upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. The bonds to be redeemed and paid are as follows: 41, 96, 171, 175, 176, 177, 197, 209, 229, 308, 319, 339, 388, 437, 446, 452, 464, 468, 472, 486, 679, 694, 713, 749, 768, 901, 952, 953, 1,078, 1,377, 1,405, 1,424.
Said above-mentioned bonds will cease to draw interest on September 5, 1899.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

Principal and Interest of
**Port Huron & North Western Railway Company.**
First Mortgage 7% Bonds, maturing October 1st, 1899, will be paid when due, at the office of Fahnestock & Company, 2 Wall Street, New York.
WILLIAM W. CRAPO,
President Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company.
Referring to the foregoing we will anticipate the cash payment of PORT HURON & NORTH WESTERN bonds and coupons at a rebate of 4 per cent. FAHNESTOCK & COMPANY.

**N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.**
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
*Capital and Surplus . . . $8,000,000*
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

**Haskins & Sells,**
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

**"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES**
DEALT IN.
**DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.**

TELEGRAPHER.—By expert telegrapher of education; reliable and thoroughly familiar with arbitrage business; position with Stock Exchange house; capable of handling correspondence; highest references. B., Box 120 Times office.



## FINANCIAL.

**NEW YORK ZINC CO.**
CAPITAL . . . . $700,000
Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each.
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.
Directors.
James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlet, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
N. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.
Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.

This company now owns 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,377,630 pounds of Zinc ore.

Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this company will be over $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.

Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.
Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.

COLLEY & CO.,
7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, New York International Banking & Trust Co.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
**STOCKS AND BONDS**
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Administrator.)
$7,000 Indapls. & Vincennes R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1908.
(By order of Trustee.)
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shs. Merchants' Nat. Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
30 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
38 shs. Standard Trust Co.
10 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
15 shs. State Trust Co.
10 shs. Bank of New York.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
10 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
8 shs. 3d Avenue R. R.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
70 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
50 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
8 shs. Home Ins. Co.
72 shs. Pacific & Atlantic Tel. Co.
64 shs. Southern & Atlantic Tel. Co.
$25,000 N. Y. Gas & Electric Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bonds, 1948.
100 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. J.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
15 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$5,000 North American Brewing Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bonds.
$48,000 Great White Spirit Co. 1st 6 p. c. gold Bonds, July, 1895, coup.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
20 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
50 shs. E. W. Bliss common.
50 shs. E. W. Bliss common.
100 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
15 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
40 shs. United States Manfg. Co. 8 p. c. Cum. Pf.
25 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
30 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
50 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
750 shs. Hocking Valley R. R. Pfd., (Hypd.)
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.

**Santa Rosalia Mining Co.**
(Incorporated under laws of New Jersey.)
Capital Stock, 800,000 shares at $1 each.
FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.
President, GEORGE T. WERTS, (Ex-Gov. of New Jersey,) Jersey City, N. J.
Vice President, JOHN A. FITZPATRICK, (Pres. Sawyer Elec. Co.,) Phila., Pa.
Treasurer, JAMES COOPER SIMPSON, (Carson & Simpson, Publishers,) Phila., Pa.
Secretary, ARTHUR COLEMAN, New York, N. Y.

This company owns a compact group of five Gold and Copper mines in the centre of the copper belt of Autlan, State of Jalisco, Republic of Mexico, a complete ten-stamp mill installed on its properties, and a thousand acres of timber land. Three thousand tons of ore mined and nine thousand "in sight."

To increase capacity of mines and mill, 70,000 shares of the capital stock is offered for public subscription at 75 cents per share, but the right is reserved to advance the price to par without notice. Substantial and steady dividends are assured.

For prospectus and other information apply to
ALLAN G. MACDONNELL,
Fiscal Agent,
63 AND 65 WALL ST., N. Y.


TO THE
**Stockholders and Directors**
OF THE
**St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.**
St. Louis, Mo., August 23, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 3, 1899, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 2, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
**PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY**
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five percentum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in NEW YORK CITY, at three o'clock P. M., on the 28th day of August, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice-President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
**GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY**
**EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS**
**Dated July 17, 1889.**

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1899, it will receive the sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of fifty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-six 88-100 dollars, ($52,226.88.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon on the 28th day of August, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

## DIVIDENDS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, August 25, 1899, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1st, and will reopen Sept. 1st, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17th, 1899.

**Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,**
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

## DIVIDENDS.

**SAINT PAUL AND DULUTH R. R. CO.**
**Semi-Annual Dividend No. 35.**
32 Nassau Street, New York, Aug. 8, 1899.
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½ p. c.) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after Sept. 1, 1899. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Thursday, Aug. 10, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September, 1899.
F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

**Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).**
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25th, 1899.
The transfer books will close in New York on August 12th, 1899, at noon, and will reopen August 26th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

**The United States Leather Company,**
26-28 Ferry St., New York, August 22d, 1899.
A Dividend of $1.25 Per Share on its preferred stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable October 2d, 1899.
The transfer books of preferred stock will close September 15th at 3 P. M. and reopen October 3d, 1899. JAMES R. PLUM. Treasurer.

**Office of Welsbach Commercial Co.,**
40 Wall St., New York, Aug. 10, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of one (1) per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable Sept. 8, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 31st. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from Sept. 1st to Sept. 8th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

## MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, August 18, 1899.
STANDARD ROPE AND TWINE COMPANY.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The annual meeting of this Company will be held at its principal office, 68 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J., on the 19th of September, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing three Directors and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from close of business August 25th to opening of business September 19, 1899.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

**Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.**
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, September 23d, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, 31st of August, and reopened on Monday, 25th of September. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

**New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company,**
Treasurer's Office, New York, August 15, 1899.
For the purpose of a special meeting of the stockholders of this company, to be held on Wednesday, the 27th of September next, at one o'clock P. M., the transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 25th inst., and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 1st of September next.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

## MINERAL PRODUCTS INCREASE.

**Value in 1898 Was $697,880,002, Nearly Double What It Was in 1880, and $50,000,000 More Than 1892.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The official report on the mineral production of the United States for the calendar year 1898 was made public to-day by the Geological Survey. It shows that since 1880 the total value of the mineral production of the United States has increased from $36,319,000 to $697,880,002 in 1898, nearly 90 per cent. From 1894 to 1895 the increase was nearly $100,000,000, and in the following year the increase was only a little over $1,000,000, while from 1892 to 1894 there was a decrease of over $121,000,000. From 1896 to 1897 the increase was about $8,000,000, about 1.3 per cent., while from 1897 to 1898 the increase was $66,970,534.

The 1898 total product is the largest recorded, exceeding that of 1892, which held the record, by nearly $50,000,000. This is due to a general increase all along the line of mineral products, all of which show large increases. The value of all metallic products in 1898 was $344,096,130, as compared with $302,198,502 in 1897, a gain of $41,897,628. All of the metals except nickel made large gains, copper, lead, zinc, aluminium, and antimony reaching their maximums in both production and value; but while the amount of pig iron produced in 1898 was greater than in any other year, yet the value of this product was considerably less than in 1890 or 1892, although it increased $21,434,701 over 1897, this being more than one-half the total increase in the metallic products from 1897 to 1898.

The non-metallic products increased from $327,710,966 in 1897 to $352,783,872, a gain of $25,072,906. The largest contribution to this gain was from bituminous coal, which increased from $119,567,224 in 1897 to $132,588,313 in 1898, a gain of $13,019,089. The value of the anthracite, however, fell off nearly $4,000,000. The other products showing important gains were stone, petroleum, natural gas, and mineral waters.

The official figures of production and value of the principal products follow: Iron and steel—Pig iron, 11,773,934 long tons; Bessemer steel ingots, 6,609,017 tons; open-hearth steel, 2,230,290 long tons; iron ores, 19,278,369 long tons, valued at $22,012,542. Gold, value $64,463,000, an increase; silver, $54,438,000 ounces, coining value $70,384,485, or commercial value, $32,118,420; copper, 526,512,987 pounds, value $61,865,276; lead, 231,269 tons, value $17,345,175; zinc, 115,399 short tons, value $10,385,910; quicksilver, 31,092 flasks, value $1,188,627; aluminium, 5,200,000 pounds, value $1,716,000; metallic antimony, 1,120 short tons, value $184,050, 80 per cent. being derived from imported ores; manganese, 15,957 long tons, value $129,185; nickel, 13,411 pounds. Fuels—Coals, combined product of anthracite and bituminous, 196,405,053 long tons, equivalent to 219,974,667 short tons, a 9½ per cent. increase. Of the total, 148,742,878 long tons were bituminous; coke, 16,047,209 short tons; crude petroleum, 55,534,533 barrels; natural gas, value $14,750,000; stone, $36,607,264 in value; clays, $10,000,000 value; Portland cement, 3,692,284 barrels; natural rock cement, 8,276,424 barrels; emundum and emery, $275,064 value, product 4,064 tons; phosphate rock, 600,894 long tons, $2,673,202 value; gypsum, 291,638 short tons, value $755,280; salt, 17,612,634 barrels of 280 pounds, $6,212,554; borax, 16,000,000 pounds, $1,120,000; pyrites, 193,364 long tons; precious stones, $160,920 in value; asphaltum, 76,337 short tons, $675,640; limestone for iron flux, 5,275,819 tons, worth $2,638,000; mineral waters, 28,853,464 gallons sold, worth $8,051,833.

## STATE COMMERCE CONVENTION.

**To be Held in Utica Sept. 26, 27, and 28—Programme Outlined.**

At the meeting of the special committee of the New York Board of Trade and Commerce, appointed to arrange for a State it was decided to hold the convention at Utica, under the local auspices of the Utica Chamber of Commerce, on Sept. 26, 27, and 28.

Secretary Gardner of the special committee expects to issue the formal call for the convention to-day. All commercial organizations in the State are requested to send delegates. The Mayors of cities and Presidents of villages have been invited to attend, and where no commercial organization exists they will be permitted to name three delegates to represent their locality. A special invitation will be sent to Gov. Roosevelt.

No formal programme will be issued, but the scope and general outline of the work have been determined by the committee. The first day will be devoted to a discussion of the canals and their terminal facilities, elevator charges, and the improvement of water fronts and connecting channels. The second session will be taken up with the question of railroads, especially with reference to discrimination in freight rates against this State. Taxation will also be considered, and it is hoped that the discussions in the convention will result in definite recommendations for enactments by the Legislature.

In response to the preliminary call sent out some time ago, seventy-eight commercial organizations and sixty-nine cities and villages have promised to send delegates. Forty-one Mayors of cities and Presidents of villages have also accepted.

The Railroad Association has announced a special rate to delegates of one and one-third for the round trip. A committee of the Utica Chamber of Commerce has promised special arrangements for the entertainment of delegates.

**Silk Mills at Shamokin, Penn.**

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Aug. 22.—The Shamokin Silk Mill Company, with a paid-up capital of $70,000, organized last night by the election of John J. Clinger of Passaic, N. J., President, and John H. Eagle of Passaic, N. J., Secretary and Treasurer. These, with John R. Frame of Paterson, N. J.; Monroe H. Kulp of Shamokin, Penn., and Clinton R. Savidge of Sunbury, Penn., will comprise the Board of Directors. Two hundred looms will be operated and employment will be given to 300 hands.

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks under pressure.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

| | Shares. |
|---|---|
| Aug. 22 | 695,960 |
| To date this year | 116,984,739 |
| Corresponding date last year | 65,976,107 |

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aug. 22 | $2,790,140 |
| To date this year | $641,360,470 |
| Corresponding date last year | $544,539,530 |

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@4 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Stocks Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Linseed pf | ½ | Norf. & West. pf | 1¼ |
| Balt. & Ohio | ⅞ | P., C., C. & St. L. | ¾ |
| Chic., Ind. & L. | ⅝ | Reading 2d pf | ½ |
| Clev., Lor. & W. pf | 2¼ | St. L. & San Fran. | ½ |
| Int. Paper | 1⅝ | St. Paul & Duluth | 2 |
| K. C., P. & G. | ½ | Tenn. C. & I. pf | 5 |
| N. Y. Air Brake | 3 | W. & L. E. 1st pf | ½ |
| Norf. & West. | 2⅝ | W. & L. E. 2d pf | 2¼ |

**Stocks Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Car & Fdy. | ¾ | Del., Lack. & W. | ⅞ |
| Am. Car & Fdy. pf | ¾ | Glucose pf. | 1¼ |
| Anaconda | ⅝ | H. B. Claflin | 1 |
| Am. Express | 1¾ | Louis. & Nash. | 1 |
| Am. Steel & Wire | ¾ | Manhattan Con. | ¼ |
| Am. Steel & Wire pf. | 1 | Minn. & St. L. | ¾ |
| Am. Sugar Ref. | 4½ | M. & St. L. 2d pf | ¾ |
| Am. Tin Plate | ½ | Mo. Pacific | ½ |
| Am. Smelt. & R. pf. | 1 | Nat. Biscuit | 1 |
| Ann Arbor pf. | ½ | National Steel | ⅝ |
| Brook. Rapid Tran. | 2⅜ | N. Y. Central | 1¼ |
| Central Pacific | ⅞ | Northern Pacific pf. | ⅝ |
| Chic. Cons. Trac. | 3¼ | Pacific Coast | ⅝ |
| Chic., Bur. & Qcy. | ⅝ | People's Gas, Chic. | ⅞ |
| Chic. Gt. W. pf. A. | ½ | Reading 1st pf. | ⅝ |
| Chic., M. & St. P. | ⅝ | St. L. & Southwest. | ⅝ |
| Chic. & Northwest. | ½ | St. Paul & Omaha | ½ |
| C., R. I. & P. | ½ | Southern Pacific | ⅝ |
| Col. Fuel & Iron | ⅞ | Tenn. Coal & I. | 1 |
| Col. So. 1st pf. | 1½ | Texas & Pacific | ⅝ |
| Cont. Tobacco | ⅞ | Tex. Pac. Ld. Tr. | ⅝ |
| Consol. Gas | 3 | Union Bag & Paper | 1⅜ |
| Delaware & Hudson | ½ | Un. Bag & Paper pf. | ½ |

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Bonds Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Col. Mid. 1st 4s | 1 | Louis. & N. gen. 6s | 2 |
| Col. Mid. 2-4s | 1 | Met. El. 1st 6s | 1 |
| Kan. City, P. & G. | 1 | Nash., C. & St. L. 7s | 1 |
| L. & N., P. & A. 1st | 1 | St. J. & G. I. 2-3-4s | 1½ |

**Bond Declined.**

Wabash debenture B 1

## THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Traders on the bear side maintained yesterday most of the advantages won on Monday. They kept up their attacks on the local traction stocks, and again were able to force declines there. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Manhattan, and Metropolitan were all under pressure, the Brooklyn property falling close to par. The annual statement issued by President Rossiter did not immediately exert helpful market influence. In fact, that announcement of official figures was followed by spirited raids upon quotations and there were put in circulation many grotesque bear analyses of the statement. Some of the figuring experts insisted that less than 2 per cent. was earned on the stock for the year, while the most generous bear concession put the rate below 3 per cent. Such calculations are grotesque. The statement as issued covers varied periods for various parts of the system. What the property is doing now is not disclosed. The best that can be said of the property is thus not said—for it is, of course, amply recognized by fair observers that the compact system of to-day must be vastly a better net earner than was the property incomplete during most of the year past. Then there was competition that was bitter. And that very competition now is become a producer of earnings—and economies never before practicable add largely to net profits.

***

It is one of the phenomena of Wall Street that disturbance in a single stock such as has taken place in Brooklyn Rapid Transit can develop into a depressing factor for the whole market. Yet yesterday's course of prices on the Stock Exchange reflected just such a curious condition. But the cause of most concern in Wall Street had nothing to do with the downward move in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, for relatively few people have been trading in that stock. The disturbing fact was that the whole market for a time showed nervousness, and even stocks ranking highest in the standard list seemed inclined to react. Many substantial declines took place. Cool-headed observers saw at no time occasion for anxiety over the general market's stability, but none the less they were disturbed over the rather ready way in which the list as a whole responded to the unsettled street-railway situation.

***

Throughout the day buying for important interests was discernible, and even in the street-railway stocks there seemed to be exceptional orders to take securities on a scale downward. Such bargain days come along occasionally in every thoroughgoing bull market. Reactions of this sort are not warrant for either doubt or despondency upon the part of people anticipating improved strength. Men who have most to do with bettering market conditions are, indeed, frequently engaged in the making of just such tests of a market's quality.

Just at the close of yesterday's market a rally came. It was nothing tremendous, but it did testify with some clearness to the fact that few stocks at present are to be shoved down recklessly, continuously, without the influence of genuine good times providing natural resistance.

## ONLY ONE GAS SIGN.

Consolidated Gas fell 3 more points yesterday, but there is no slackening in the mystery of what Mr. William Rockefeller and his associates propose to do at the impending dividend meeting. Directors of the company seen yesterday by representatives of THE NEW YORK TIMES were all indisposed to discuss the situation.

Almost the only telling sign of local gas manufacturing conditions appears in the fact that bills rendered to consumers this month are on an average not much over half what they were in August last year, for—strange as the sound of it is—the gas companies seem really less avaricious in their measurements than their venerable custom has been.

## WIRE TRUST MYSTERY.

About 10,000 shares of Steel and Wire Trust stock were traded in yesterday. Quotations were weak, though at the close there was a recovery of part of the loss. Neither the trust nor Stock Exchange officers are disposed to make public the official statement which accompanied the side-tracked application to put the stock on the regular list. The Stock Exchange wants more information than the statement provides.

The much distributed "point" that dividends are being earned on the common stock at a rate over 18 per cent. is now reduced to the declaration that 9 or 10 per cent. can be shown, anyhow. The company's big earnings were largely made months ago through the increase in market value of raw material which the company at its organization had on hand—such material as it now has to buy in the open market. Then it took in the advanced price. Now it pays out the advanced price.

## THE SOUTH TO THE FRONT.

The pool in Norfolk and Western securities did some aggressive work yesterday, while almost all the rest of the market was disturbed, and in the list of net changes for to-day but common and preferred issues show advances. What goes on in this stock can fairly be taken as signicant for most other Southern properties. Southern prosperity is much too clearly shown to be longer ignored in Wall Street.

## SIGNS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Tennessee Coal and Iron preferred stock sold yesterday at 150. This is the highest price at which any stock has ever sold on the Stock Exchange without being in receipt of dividend, though Brooklyn Rapid Transit, at 137, came close to the same record. In the Tennessee Coal situation is the exceptional fact that long unpaid dividends are finally to be disbursed.

What takes place in Tennessee Coal quotations reflects the phenomenal things that have come to pass in the iron trade suddenly. Only a few months ago Tennessee Coal preferred went begging considerably under par, and Tennessee Coal common shares selling this week at par were bear tagets under 40.

## YANKEE PROFITS.

Boston brokers continue to sell Sugar Trust stock. They started in 10 points above yesterday's figures, and show an apparent disposition to press the advantages they have scored, the pressure of yesterday causing a break of over 4 points. What is most remarkable about the current movement in Sugar Trust is that there are no accompaniments of sensational rumors. Wall Street is not notified that the next dividend is to be cut, no new opposition refineries are announced, and there is even a lack of lamentation over President Havemeyer's health. In Sugar Trust history the present situation is thus unique.

## RESURRECTION.

The old pool in American Cotton Oil shares is rejuvenated. For weeks and weeks that pool worked to keep Cotton Oil stock steady around 35, and then practically gave up the task. As soon as manipulation stopped, quotations seemed of their own accord to grow strong, and while the pool has been on vacation the price got easily above 40, and when an occasional room trader would attack it the stock grew even stronger. This exhibit it is that induces the pool to start in now on a new campaign, and if, under the circumstances, the stock still shows firmness, Wall Street ought to pay more attention than has been paid to reports that the company is earning dividends at the rate of 5 or 6 per cent.

## HELPING BOND QUOTATIONS.

Southern Pacific's new 4 per cent. bonds were yesterday conspicuous in the bond list at the highest figures they have reached. They are traded in in large blocks. Two transactions yesterday aggregated $250,000. The big pool in Southern Pacific shares is credited with having a plan for putting the new 4 per cent. bonds in the nineties by the time they are ready to be issued, thus facilitating the movement which impends in the company's stock.

## AIR BRAKE'S ADVANCE.

New York Air Brake stock rose 3 points yesterday on the purchase of a single 100 shares. This hardly reflects any new assets which the company may expect to add through its million-dollar damage suit against the Westinghouse Company, but there may be reason for developing market strength in the fact that the New York Company is acquiring controlling interests in a profitable manufacturing enterprise identified with its railway trade.

## SOFT COAL HOPES.

Negotiations progress toward business arrangements which, if successfully accomplished, will prove of great consequence to the bituminous coal trade. Interests identified with the Baltimore and Ohio syndicate are credited with co-operating earnestly in furtherance of plans that have the sanction of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

## ADDED TO THE LIST.

The Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange have listed $968,000 additional prior lien Northern Pacific Railway Company railway and land grant 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1997, part in $1,000 and part in $500 denominations, in exchange for $880,000 of general first mortgage bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company. The amount of prior lien bonds now listed is $89,889,000.

## COPPER CORNER IN DANGER.

Marshal Halstead, United States Consul at Birmingham, quotes in reports to the Government on points of a British authority which he thinks may indicate that "the present corner in copper, which has caused prices nearly to go sky high, may result in the United States parallel to losses caused market by corners in wheat." The authority quoted by Mr. Halstead says:

Everything depends upon the ability of the combine to hold accumulated stocks. There is a lot of money at the back of the movement, and it has become useless to speculate upon the length of time that will elapse before those concerned find it expedient to unload. It was generally thought that they would not have held on so long as they have But the almost universal opinion of the trade is now that this continuous buying at absurdly inflated prices cannot be profitable, seeing that when the smash does come it will come rapidly and will mean that copper accumulated at £76 or so a ton will be thrown on to a demoralized market and sold at £60 to £20 per ton lower. One good effect of this boom has been to attract more attention to copper mining in various parts of the world outside the United States. In our colonies the gold fever takes almost every one concerned with mining, and it is only in times like the present that men turn from a pursuit which promises a few plums to the lucky to another line of activity, which, if it has fewer plums, offers the assurance of a good profit on a well and long sustained basis. As a result, we find in our colonies an enormous number of copper mines now being reopened and much virgin soil developed. Mining men in Australia hope, as a matter of course, that seventy-six-pound copper will continue for a long time to come; but, in the meantime, realizing that it will not, they are producing all they can, in order that they may obtain as much solid advantage as possible. While they realize the certainty of a fall in quotations, they have come to recognize that even on a fifty-pound basis there is a satisfactory return on the metal, provided only that they adopt proper machinery and improve their methods generally. If, they argue, Americans can secure fabulous dividends over a lengthy series of years out of ground that yields from 1 to 3 per cent. of metal, surely they can do as well out of ground that averages from 10 up to 30 per cent. It is as a consequence of this somewhat tardy conviction that we have witnessed the revival of copper mining in South Australia, New South Wales, Tasmania, and Queensland.

## WALL STREET TOPICS.

Denial by General Manager Collins of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul of the rumor that that road is to absorb the Iowa Central.

Surplus of $972,695 shown by report of Lake Shore for quarter ended June 30, being an increase of $237,925 over the surplus for the same period in 1898.

Report that a transfer of the control of the Green Bay and Western is under negotiation.

Regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. declared on United States Leather preferred.

Report that the Directors of the United States Leather Company have appointed a committee to devise plan for clearing off dividends accrued on the company's preferred stock.

Export by to-day's steamer of 450,000 ounces of silver.

Purchase by Bank of England of £160,000 in gold bars in open market and receipt of £19,000 from Germany.

## BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

The report of President Clinton L. Rossiter to the stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the year which ended June 30 last, issued yesterday, deals first with the increase in mileage of the system. This June 30, 1898, was 266.5. On even date this year, owing to the taking in of new properties and including the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company, which has been contracted for, the mileage was 504 miles of single track, with more than 200 miles of unbuilt franchise routes. The companies acquired by Brooklyn Rapid Transit during the year were the Nassau Electric, Coney Island and Gravesend, Brooklyn Union Elevated, Kings County Elevated, Brooklyn and Brighton Beach, Prospect Park and Coney Island, New York and Coney Island, and the Prospect Park and South Brooklyn Railroad Companies. They gave in increase of 238.50 in the mileage; their capital stock aggregated $40,592,260, of which Rapid Transit acquired $38,899,651.90; the fixed interest and charges amounted to $1,341,130, and the earnings for the year ended March 31, 1899, were $4,752,905. Included in these data are the Brighton Beach Road, the Prospect Park and the New York and Coney Island Roads, and the Prospect Park and South Brooklyn Road, which do not figure in capitalization. The first named is estimated to have earned $40,000 in the year, and the other three are leased, with fixed charges of $40,000 and estimated earnings of $111,000. The earnings, under the mileage of

265 was bid for fifteen shares. Just before the closing a few brokers bid up to 268 for the five shares offered, but the asking price remained at 270. Closing quotations were as follows:

**ACTIVE SECURITIES.**

**Gas Companies.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | | |
| Amsterdam pf. | 31¾ | 32¼ |
| Amsterdam 5s, with interest | 56 | 57¾ |
| Bay State Gas | 101 | 102 |
| | 2 | 2¼ |

**Industrials.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| American Agricultural Chemical | 27 | 28 |
| American Agricultural Chemical pf. | 78½ | 80 |
| American Wool Goods | 27 | 28 |
| American Wool Goods pf. | 83 | 85 |
| Beet Sugar | 98¼ | 98¾ |
| Beet Sugar pf. | 30 | 31 |
| Distilling Company of America | 81 | 83 |
| Distilling Company of America pf. | 16 | 20 |
| Electric Axle Light & Power | 59¾ | 60 |
| Electric Boat | 7 | 7¼ |
| Electric Boat pf. | 29½ | 30 |
| Havana Commercial | 49 | 50 |
| Havana Commercial pf. | 29 | 29½ |
| International Power | 63¾ | 63¾ |
| International Pump | 77 | 78 |
| International Pump pf. | 23 | 24½ |
| National Gramophone | 73 | 73¼ |
| National Salt | 85 | 86 |
| National Salt pf. | 67 | 67½ |
| Otis Elevator | 48¾ | 54¼ |
| Otis Elevator pf. | 73 | 74 |
| Republic Iron & Steel | 34 | 35 |
| Republic Iron & Steel pf. | 95 | 100 |
| Royal Baking Powder | 22¾ | 23¼ |
| Royal Baking Powder pf. | 74¼ | 75 |
| Rubber Goods Mfg. | 99 | 99½ |
| Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. | 32¼ | 32½ |
| Sloss-Sheffield subs | 89¾ | 90¼ |
| Standard Oil Trust, ex div. | 107 | 112 |
| National Salt pf. | 47 | 48 |
| Standard Oil Trust, ex div. | 463 | 466 |
| Union Steel & Chain, ex div. | 461 | 464 |
| Union Steel & Chain pf. | 29 | 30 |
| U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar | 69 | 70 |
| | ⅝ | ⅞ |

**Miscellaneous.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Amalgamated Copper | 96¾ | 98 |
| American Air Power | 65 | 74 |
| Asphalt Company of America | 14 | 14½ |
| British Columbia Copper | 12¼ | 12½ |
| Chicago & Alton subs | 112½ | 113 |
| Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i. | 95 | 96 |
| Electric Vehicle | 96 | 97 |
| Electric Vehicle pf. | 110 | 113 |
| Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid. | 118 | 126 |
| Flemington Coal & Coke | 1⅞ | 2¼ |
| General Carriage | 24 | 25 |
| Illinois Transportation | 33¼ | 37 |
| Markeen Copper | 5¼ | 5¾ |
| Mexican 5s | 11 | 11½ |
| New England Transportation | 100½ | 100¾ |
| New York Gas & Electric 4s | 9 | 10 |
| New York Gas & Electric 5 | 90 | 92 |
| New York Transportation | 107 | 108 |
| Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E. | 25 | 25½ |
| St. Louis subs | 23¼ | 24 |
| St. Louis common, when issued | 136¾ | |
| St. Louis preferred, when issued | 29 | 31 |
| St. Louis 4s, when issued | 92 | 94 |
| Tennessee Copper | 94½ | 95¼ |
| Trust Company of America | 20¼ | 20½ |
| *Union Copper | 268 | 270 |
| *Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10. | 21 | 26 |

**LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.**

**Street Railways.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 235 | |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st | 104 | 105¾ |
| Broadway Surface 2d Avenue | 110 | 112 |
| Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 115 | 117 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | 105 | 106 |
| Brooklyn, Bath & West End | 245 | 247 |
| Brooklyn Elevated bonds | 103 | 103½ |
| Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s | 111 | 113 |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock | 99 | 102 |
| Buffalo Street Railway con | 111 | 115 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River | 105 | |
| Central Park, N. & E. River 7s | 108 | 110 |
| Chicago Union Traction | 33 | 34 |
| Columbus (Ohio) stock | 81 | 85 |
| Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s | 102 | 103 |
| Con. Traction of N. J. | 111 | 115 |
| Con. Traction of N. J. 5s | 92 | 95 |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad | 111 | 114 |
| Kings County Elevated 4s | 385 | |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. | 93½ | 94 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st | 116½ | 118 |
| Nassau Electric 4s | 91 | 95 |
| Nassau Electric 5s | 96 | 98 |
| New Orleans Traction (new) | 115 | 118 |
| New Orleans Traction pf. (new) | 26 | 28 |
| Ninth Avenue Railroad | 97 | 100 |
| North Jersey Street Railway | 180 | 190 |
| North Jersey Street Railway 4s | 36 | 37 |
| Orange & Passaic Valley bonds | 94 | 95 |
| Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st | 103 | 104 |
| Second Avenue Railroad consols | 116 | 117 |
| Sixth Avenue Railroad | 120 | 121 |
| Syracuse Rapid Transit | 203 | 220 |
| Syracuse Rapid Transit pf. | 12 | 18 |
| Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry) | 25 | 35 |
| Union Railway stock | 113 | 116 |
| United Traction, Providence | 190 | 200 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction | 104 | 105 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf. | 105½ | 107 |

**Ferry Companies.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn Ferry | | |
| Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int. | 37 | 39 |
| Hoboken Ferry (new) | 95¼ | 96 |
| Hoboken Ferry con. 5s | 59 | 59¾ |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 94 | 94¾ |
| Union Ferry | 110 | 112 |
| Union Ferry bonds | 45 | 46 |
| | 103 | 104 |

**Gas Companies.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Buffalo (N. Y.) stock | 7 | 10 |
| Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest | 78 | 80 |
| Central Union 5s, guaranteed | 107 | 108 |
| Consolidated Gas of Newark | 55 | 60 |
| Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds | 105 | 106 |
| Consolidated Gas of N. J. | 87 | 90 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds | 105 | 107 |
| Essex & Hudson Gas | 40 | 41 |
| Fort Wayne Gas | 44 | 46 |
| Fort Wayne Gas 6s | 98 | 98½ |
| Indianapolis Gas | 76 | 79 |
| Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds | 107 | 115 |
| Lafayette Gas Co. | 106 | 107 |
| Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s | 65 | 80 |
| Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas | 82 | 85 |
| Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s | 52 | 60 |
| Mutual Gas of New York | 70 | 75 |
| Madison (Wis.) stock | 260 | 290 |
| New England Gas & Coke | 81 | 83 |
| New England Gas & Coke bonds | 30 | 31 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st | 86½ | 87 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. | 110 | 115 |
| N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds | 109 | 112 |
| North Hudson L., H. & P. Co. | 102½ | 103½ |
| North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds | 55 | 56 |
| Ohio & Indiana | 107 | 109 |
| Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s | 48 | 52 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) | 67 | 70 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s | 42 | 45 |
| St. Paul Gas stock | 93 | 95 |
| St. Paul Gas bonds | 58 | 60 |
| Standard Gas, New York | 88 | 91 |
| Standard Gas, New York, pf. | 114 | 117 |
| Standard Gas 1st | 135 | 145 |
| Syracuse Gas stock | 110 | 118 |
| Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds | 5 | 8 |
| Western Gas | | 82 |
| Western Gas, 1st 5s, with interest | 100 | 102 |
| | 107½ | 109 |

**Industrials.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| American Typefounders' | 47 | 49 |
| Anderson Tobacco Company | 10 | 12 |
| Barney & Smith | 22 | 25 |
| Barney & Smith bonds | 06 | 107 |
| Cramps' Shipyard | 84 | 85 |
| General Chemical | 50 | 60 |
| General Chemical pf. | 98 | 100 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf. | 94 | 97 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf. bonds | 110 | 115 |
| Hudson River Telephone | 116 | 117½ |
| Lorillard Company pf. | 31 | 33 |
| Standard Coupler | 7 | 13 |
| Trenton Potteries | 25 | 26 |
| Trenton Potteries pf. | 110 | 115 |
| Union Typewriter | 117 | 121 |
| Union Typewriter 1st pf. | 115 | 123 |
| Union Typewriter 2d pf. | 108 | 110 |
| Worthington Pump pf. | | |

**Miscellaneous.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| American Bank Note | 48 | 52 |
| Central & South American Tel. | 113 | 114 |
| Iron Steamboat | 5 | 6 |
| Universal Car Bearing | 63 | 66 |
| | 50 | 60 |

**CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES**

**STOCKS.**

| Sales. | First. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 140...Am. Cotton Oil | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ |
| 18,040...Am. Sugar Ref. | 156¾ | 156¾ | 152½ | 154 |
| 1,350...Am. Steel & W. | 55¾ | 56 | 54¾ | 56 |
| 500...Am. Tobacco | 122¾ | 122¾ | 121 | 122 |
| 4,030...At., T. & S. Fe | 23 | 23½ | 22¾ | 23 |
| 85,070...Brooklyn R. T. | 67¼ | 67⅝ | 66¾ | 67 |
| 10...C., C., C. & St. L. | 102¾ | 102¾ | 100¾ | 102¾ |
| 90...Ches. & Ohio | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¼ | 28¾ |
| 2,840...Chi., Bur. & Q. | 137¾ | 137¼ | 135¾ | 136 |
| 60...Chi. Great West. | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 10...Chi. & N. W. | 162¾ | 162¾ | 162¾ | 162¾ |
| 4,340...Chi., R. I. & P. | 120¾ | 120¾ | 119¾ | 119¾ |
| 1,080...Cons. Tobacco | 48 | 48 | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| 7,650...Chi., M. & St. P. | 134½ | 135¼ | 133½ | 134½ |
| 910...Federal Steel pf. | 58½ | 58½ | 57¾ | 57¾ |
| 10...Federal Steel pf. | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| 1,620...Louis. & Nash. | 82¾ | 82¾ | 81¾ | 82 |
| 1,060...Manhattan | 115¼ | 115¾ | 111½ | 112 |
| 30...Met. St. Ry. | 202 | 202 | 202 | 202 |
| 100...Mex. National | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 30...Mo., Kan. & T. | 40¾ | 41 | 40¾ | 41 |
| 940...Missouri Pac. | 49¾ | 49¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ |
| 10...N. Y. C. & H. R. | 139 | 139½ | 138½ | 138½ |
| 20...N. Y., O. & W. | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 950...North. Pacific | 57¾ | 57¾ | 57¾ | 57¾ |
| 50...North. Pac. pf. | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77¼ |
| 50...Norfolk & W. | 26¾ | 27¼ | 26¾ | 27¼ |
| 450...People's Gas | 119¾ | 120¾ | 119 | 119¾ |
| 100...P., C. C. & St. L. | 77¾ | 77¾ | 77¾ | 77¾ |
| 120...Reading | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¼ | 22¼ |
| 9,430...Reading 1st pf. | 61½ | 62¾ | 61⅝ | 61⅝ |
| 100...Reading 2d pf. | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 70...Southern Rway. pf. | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 170...South. Rway pf. | 54 | 54½ | 53¾ | 53¾ |
| 1,430...Southern Pac. | 39¾ | 40¼ | 38¾ | 39¼ |
| 650...Tenn. C. & I. | 99 | 99 | 97 | 97½ |
| 900...Union Pacific | 46 | 46¾ | 45¾ | 45¾ |
| 30...Union Pac. pf. | 78 | 78 | 77⅝ | 77⅝ |
| 70...U. S Leather | 10 | 10¼ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| 150...U. S. Leather pf. | 74½ | 74½ | 74 | 74½ |
| 10...Western Union | 88½ | 88½ | 88¼ | 88½ |
| 87,990 | | | | |

**BONDS.**

| Sales. | First. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000...Amster. Gas | 101¼ | 101½ | 101¼ | 101¼ |

**INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.**

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

| | |
|---|---|
| American Biscuit bonds | 109 |
| Binghamton Gas 5s | 92 |
| Fern. Coal Co | 16 |
| Journeay & Burnham | 64 |
| Journeay & Burnham pf. | 112 |
| Marshall Mill Co | 25 |
| New York Biscuit bonds | 76 |
| Retsof bond | 16 |
| Retsof stock | |

# THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1899.

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

**Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1899.**

| Closing Bid. | Closing Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 113 | 115 | 25 | Adams Express | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | |
| 167⅞ | 17 | 190 | Am. Car & Foundry | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | — ¾ |
| 65¼ | 65½ | 182 | Am. Car & Found. pf. | 63½ | 63⅝ | 63⅝ | 63⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 44⅞ | 44 | 3,014 | American Cotton Oil | 44 | 44¼ | 43⅝ | 43⅞ | — ⅞ |
| 94⅝ | 94½ | 400 | American Cotton Oil pf. | 57 | 57 | 56½ | 56½ | + ⅛ |
| 56¼ | 56½ | 325 | Anaconda | 94½ | 94¾ | 94½ | 94¾ | — ⅛ |
| 140 | 143 | 150 | American Express | 141½ | 141¾ | 140¼ | 141¼ | — ⅝ |
| 16½ | 17⅛ | 300 | American Malting Co. | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | — 1¼ |
| 66¾ | 68 | 100 | Am. Malting Co. pf. | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | |
| 11⅛ | 11⅜ | 100 | American Linseed | 11¼ | 11½ | 11¼ | 11½ | |
| 53½ | 53⅞ | 815 | Am. Linseed pf. | 53¼ | 53¼ | 53¼ | 53¼ | + ⅛ |
| 56¼ | 56¾ | 9,220 | Am. Steel & Wire | 55⅞ | 56¼ | 54¾ | 56¼ | + ⅜ |
| 98¼ | 98¾ | 935 | Am. Steel & Wire pf. | 97¾ | 98½ | 97¾ | 98¼ | — ⅛ |
| 153⅜ | 153¾ | 75,385 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co. | 156¾ | 157¼ | 152¼ | 153¾ | — 1 |
| 121 | 122 | 200 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf. | 120 | 120 | 119¾ | 119¾ | — 1½ |
| 37¼ | 37⅝ | 200 | American Steel Hoop | 38 | 38 | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | |
| 82½ | 83 | 300 | Am. Steel Hoop pf. | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | — ¼ |
| 42⅜ | 42½ | 2,840 | American Tin Plate | 42¼ | 42½ | 42 | 42 | — ⅛ |
| 89 | 91 | 100 | Am. Tin Plate pf. | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | — ½ |
| 122½ | 123 | 10,546 | American Tobacco | 122⅞ | 122⅞ | 121 | 122⅜ | |
| 43¾ | 44 | 1,440 | Am. Smelt. & Ref. | 44⅛ | 44⅜ | 43⅝ | 43⅞ | — ¼ |
| 91 | 91½ | 800 | Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf. | 92 | 92 | 91 | 91 | — ⅝ |
| 40 | 41¼ | 200 | Ann Arbor pf. | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | — 1 |
| 22⅞ | 23 | 11,500 | At., T. & S. F. | 23½ | 23⅝ | 22⅝ | 23 | — ½ |
| 67 | 67½ | 32,880 | At., T. & S. F. pf. | 67⅝ | 68 | 66½ | 67½ | — ½ |
| 54¼ | 54½ | 5,245 | Baltimore & Ohio | 54¼ | 54¾ | 54 | 54¼ | + ⅛ |
| 74 | 74¼ | 5,880 | Baltimore & Ohio pf. | 74¼ | 74⅝ | 73⅝ | 74⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 102⅝ | 102¾ | 149,115 | Brooklyn Rapid Tran. | 105¼ | 106¾ | 100¼ | 102⅞ | — 2⅜ |
| | | 400 | Brunswick | 18¾ | 19 | 18¾ | 19 | |
| 32 | 32½ | 100 | Buff., Roch. & Pitts. | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | |
| 53½ | 54 | 100 | Canada Southern | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | |
| 59¾ | 59¾ | 4,750 | Central Pacific | 59⅜ | 60⅜ | 59 | 59¼ | — ⅛ |
| 28¼ | 28½ | 1,220 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28 | 28¼ | — ⅛ |
| 53 | 53½ | 520 | Chi. Con. Traction | 53½ | 53½ | 53 | 53 | — ⅜ |
| 136¼ | 136¾ | 8,115 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy | 137¼ | 137¼ | 135¾ | 136¾ | — ⅝ |
| 77⅛ | 77⅜ | 525 | Chicago & Eastern Ill. | 77⅜ | 77¾ | 77¼ | 77¼ | — ¼ |
| 76⅝ | 77⅛ | 2,440 | Chicago Great West. | 15¾ | 15⅞ | 15¾ | 15¾ | — ¼ |
| 37 | 38 | 1,270 | Chi. Gr. West. pf. A. | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37 | 37 | — ¼ |
| | 90¼ | 400 | Chi. Gr. West. pf. B. | 39 | 39 | 38 | 38 | — ½ |
| 133⅞ | 134 | 1,925 | Chi., Ind. & Louis. | 10 | 10¼ | 9⅝ | 10 | + ⅛ |
| 131¾ | 131¾ | 31,530 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul. | 134½ | 135¼ | 134¼ | 134¾ | + ⅜ |
| 116¾ | 116¾ | 300 | Chicago & Northw. | 162¼ | 162¼ | 161½ | 161½ | — ½ |
| 119⅞ | 119⅞ | 14,700 | Chi., R. I. & Pac. | 120¾ | 120¾ | 119 | 119⅜ | — ½ |
| 14 | 15 | 300 | Chi. Term. Trans. | 14¾ | 15 | 14¾ | 15 | — ½ |
| 45 | 46 | 50 | Chi. Term. Trans. pf. | 44⅞ | 44⅞ | 44⅞ | 44⅞ | |
| 56 | 56¼ | 730 | C., C., C. & St. L. | 76¼ | 76¼ | 76 | 76 | |
| 99 | 99 | 20 | C., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 56¼ | 56¼ | 56 | 56 | |
| 39 | 41 | 200 | Cleve., Lor. & W. pf. | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | |
| 51⅝ | 51⅞ | 2,425 | Colorado Fuel & Iron. | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | |
| 119⅞ | 119½ | 1,100 | Colorado Midland pf. | 52¼ | 52½ | 51½ | 51½ | +2¼ |
| 5⅞ | 6⅛ | 450 | Colorado Southern | 19½ | 20¼ | 19½ | 19½ | — ⅞ |
| 46¼ | 46½ | 567 | Col. Southern 1st pf. | 5½ | 5¾ | 5½ | 5¾ | |
| 176 | 177 | 1,925 | Consolidated Gas | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | |
| 46¾ | 46⅞ | 6,975 | Continental Tobacco | 178 | 178 | 176 | 176 | —1¼ |
| 97¾ | 98 | 2,345 | Continental Tobac. pf. | 48 | 48 | 46½ | 46⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 123 | 124 | 1,800 | Delaware & Hudson | 97½ | 98 | 97⅜ | 97¼ | — ⅛ |
| 177 | 177 | 600 | Del., Lack. & West. | 125 | 125 | 124 | 124 | — ⅞ |
| | 25½ | 6,970 | Denver & Rio Grande. | 177 | 177 | 176⅛ | 176⅛ | — ⅞ |
| 23¾ | 24 | 3,020 | Denver & R. G. pf. | 23⅝ | 23⅞ | 23 | 23⅜ | — ⅛ |
| | 77⅞ | 300 | Dul., S. S. & At. pf. | 77½ | 77⅝ | 77⅜ | 77⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 136 | 138 | 6,825 | Erie | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 15⅞ | 500 | Erie 1st pf. | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | — ⅛ |
| 102¾ | 103 | 300 | Evans. & T. H. | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | — ⅛ |
| 162¾ | 162¾ | 1,800 | Fort Wayne | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | |
| 119 | 119 | 1,450 | Illinois Central | 58⅛ | 58⅝ | 57¾ | 58¼ | — ⅛ |
| 14½ | 14⅝ | 1,400 | Iowa Central pf. | 57 | 57½ | 55½ | 57½ | + ⅛ |
| 57½ | 57½ | 60 | K. C., Pitts. & Gulf. | 11¾ | 11¾ | 10 | 11 | + ⅛ |
| 11 | 11 | 8,950 | Knickerbocker Ice | 49 | 50 | 49 | 50 | + ⅛ |
| 50 | 50 | 21,470 | Louisville & Nashville | 82½ | 82½ | 81⅜ | 81⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 81⅜ | 81⅜ | 4,072 | Manhattan Con | 115 | 115⅞ | 113⅞ | 113⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 113 | 113¾ | 5,025 | Metropolitan St. Ry. | 203 | 203 | 201 | 202¾ | — ¼ |
| 202¾ | 203 | 355 | Mexican Central | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 14¾ | 15 | — ⅜ |
| 5 | 5 | 2,000 | Mexican National ctfs. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 75 | 75½ | 300 | Minn. & St. Louis | 75 | 75 | 74½ | 74½ | — ½ |
| 100 | 100 | 300 | Minn. & St. L. 2d pf. | 97 | 97 | 96¼ | 97 | — ¼ |
| 97¾ | 98 | 2,950 | Mo., Kan. & Texas | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | — ⅛ |
| 40¾ | 40¾ | 6,530 | Mo., Kan. & Texas pf. | 40¾ | 41 | 39¾ | 40¾ | — ⅛ |
| 48¼ | 48¼ | 2,272 | Missouri Pacific | 49¼ | 49⅝ | 48¾ | 49 | — ⅛ |
| 99¾ | 101 | 130 | National Biscuit Co. | 48 | 48⅜ | 48¼ | 49 | |
| 2½ | 2¾ | 400 | Nat. Biscuit Co. pf. | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | |
| 53¼ | 54 | 2,465 | Nat. Linseed Oil cts. | 2½ | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 98 | 98¼ | 385 | National Steel | 55¼ | 55⅝ | 55 | 55 | |
| 55¼ | 55¾ | 935 | National Steel pf. | 98 | 98¼ | 98 | 98¼ | |
| 98 | 98¼ | 100 | New Jersey Central | 119¼ | 119¾ | 119¼ | 119¾ | |
| 119¼ | 119¾ | 2,320 | New York Air Brake | 192 | 192 | 192 | 192 | |
| 139 | 139 | 50 | New York Central | 139 | 139 | 138¼ | 138¼ | |
| 34 | 34 | 3,100 | N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf. | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | — ¼ |
| 27¼ | 28 | 39,665 | N. Y., Ont. & West. | 27¼ | 27⅜ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 74 | 74 | 13,600 | Norfolk & Western | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25¾ | 25¾ | — ⅛ |
| 12⅜ | 12⅝ | 300 | Norfolk & West. pf. | 72⅝ | 73⅛ | 72½ | 73 | — ⅛ |
| 54½ | 54⅝ | 12,450 | North American | 12¼ | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 53⅜ | 53⅝ | 1,100 | Northern Pacific pf. | 54⅞ | 54⅞ | 54½ | 54½ | — ⅛ |
| 38⅝ | 39¼ | 200 | Oregon R. & Nav. pf. | 77½ | 77½ | 76⅞ | 76⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 40½ | 40¾ | 1,887 | Pacific Coast | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | — ⅝ |
| 97 | 97 | | Pacific Coast 2d pf. | 48¼ | 48¾ | 47 | 47 | — ½ |
| 45¾ | 45¾ | 310 | Pacific Mail | 64½ | 64¾ | 64¼ | 66 | |
| 77⅛ | 77⅝ | 5,110 | Pennsylvania R. R. | 47⅛ | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47¼ | — ⅛ |
| 75 | 75 | 7,245 | People's Gas, Chicago | 136 | 136¾ | 135½ | 135⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 76⅞ | 77 | 3,620 | Pitts., C. C. & St. L. | 120 | 119¾ | 119¼ | 119¼ | — ⅝ |
| 77½ | 77½ | 925 | Pressed Steel Car | 78 | 78 | 76½ | 77⅛ | — ⅞ |
| 59 | 59¾ | 150 | Pressed Steel Car pf. | 60 | 60 | 59 | 59¾ | — ⅛ |
| 89¾ | 89¾ | 15 | Pull. Pal. Car Co. | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ | — ⅛ |
| 158 | 158 | 1,900 | Reading | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | |
| 23¾ | 23¾ | 23,790 | Reading 1st pf. | 23¾ | 23¾ | 22¾ | 22¼ | — ⅜ |
| 61¼ | 61⅝ | 4,720 | Reading 2d pf. | 61¼ | 62¾ | 61¼ | 61¾ | — ⅛ |
| 34 | 34 | 200 | St. J. & G. I. 2d pf. | 34 | 34⅝ | 34 | 34 | |
| 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 200 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | |
| 38 | 38¼ | 600 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | |
| 17 | 17 | 200 | St. Louis Southw. | 38 | 38 | 37½ | 37½ | |
| 39 | 39 | 11 | St. Louis Southw. pf. | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 38¼ | 38¼ | 1,400 | St. Paul & Duluth | 39 | 39 | 38¼ | 38¼ | |
| 56¼ | 56¼ | 30,640 | St. Paul & Omaha | 56¼ | 56¼ | 56¼ | 56¼ | |
| 111¼ | 111¼ | 2,780 | Southern Pacific | 40 | 40⅝ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | |
| 12¼ | 12¼ | 3,010 | Southern Railway | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| 53⅝ | 53⅝ | 815 | Southern Railway pf. | 53¼ | 53¼ | 53¼ | 53¼ | |
| 8½ | 8¾ | 200 | Standard R. & T. | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 54 | 54 | 6,825 | Tenn. Coal & Iron | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 90 | 90 | 300 | Tenn. Coal & Iron pf. | 90 | 90 | 97¼ | 98 | |
| 145 | 150 | 1,400 | Texas Pacific | 145 | 150 | 145 | 150 | |
| 21⅞ | 22 | 100 | Texas Pacific Land Tr. | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | |
| 13 | 13 | 1,400 | Third Avenue, ex div. | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 183¼ | 183¼ | 11,170 | Union Pacific | 42¼ | 42¾ | 42 | 42 | |
| 45¾ | 46¼ | 3,895 | Union Pacific pf. | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | |
| 78 | 78⅛ | 5,025 | Union Bag & Paper | 122⅞ | 122⅞ | 121 | 122⅜ | |
| 203 | 203 | 355 | Union Bag & Paper pf. | 44⅛ | 44⅜ | 43⅜ | 43⅞ | |
| 84 | 84 | 5,996 | United States Leather | 92 | 92 | 91 | 91 | |
| 9⅝ | 10 | 2,700 | U. S. Leather pf. | 9⅝ | 10 | 9½ | 9⅝ | |
| 74⅝ | 74⅝ | 110 | United States Rubber | 74⅝ | 74⅝ | 74¼ | 74¼ | |
| 49¼ | 49¼ | 270 | U. S. Rubber pf. | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ | |
| 113⅞ | 113⅞ | 1,470 | Wabash pf | 23¼ | 23⅜ | 23 | 23⅛ | |
| 88¼ | 88¾ | 657 | Western Union Tel. | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88¼ | |
| 51 | 52¼ | 100 | Wheeling & Lake Erie. | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | |
| 25⅜ | 27 | 280 | Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf. | 50½ | 51 | 50½ | 51 | |
| 16¾ | 16¾ | 1,200 | Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf. | 24¾ | 27¾ | 24¾ | 27 | |
| 54½ | 54⅞ | 700 | Wisconsin Central | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | |
| | | 540 | Wis. Central pf. | 54¾ | 54⅞ | 54¾ | 54¾ | |
| Sales | | 695,960 | | | | | | |

**Bid and Asked Quotations.**

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891 | 100½ | |
| 3s, r., 1918 | 108¾ | 109¼ |
| 3s, c., 1918 | 108¾ | 109¼ |
| 3s, 1918, sm. | 108 | 109 |
| 4s, r., 1907 | 112¼ | 113 |
| 4s, c., 1907 | 113 | 114 |
| 4s, c., 1925 | 130¾ | 131 |
| 5s, r., 1904 | 131¾ | 131 |
| 5s, c., 1904 | 111¾ | 112¼ |
| D. C. 3-65s | 117 | |
| Alb. & Sus. | 190 | |
| Am. Coal | 145 | 165 |
| Am. D. Tel. | 35½ | 38 |
| Am. S. Mfg. | 6 | |
| A. S. M. pf. | 28 | 30¾ |
| Am. T. & C. | 99 | 101¼ |
| Ann Arbor | 18 | 19 |
| B. A. L. pf. | 16¼ | |
| B. Un. Gas | 138 | 140 |
| B., R. & P. pf. | 74¼ | 76 |
| B., C. R. & N. | 103 | |
| Can. Pacific | 97 | 97½ |
| Cap. Tract. | 92 | 96 |
| C. & A. pf. | 126 | 127½ |
| C. G. W., d. | 95 | 96½ |
| C. I. & L. pf. | 40 | 43 |
| C., M. & St. P. pf. | 174 | 176 |
| C. & N. W. | 196 | 200 |
| C., L. & W. | 9 | 11 |
| Cleve. & P. | 186 | 190 |
| C. & I. Dev. | 2⅝ | 3 |
| C. F. & I. pf. | 105 | 125 |
| Com. Cable | 179 | |
| Col. S. 2d pf. | 17¼ | 18 |
| Consol. Coal | 50 | 56 |
| Consol. Ice | 38 | 40 |
| Con. Ice pf. | 87 | 89 |
| D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf. | 105 | |
| Eighth Av. | 400 | |
| E. T. & T. | 98 | 100 |
| Ev. & T. H. pf. | 89 | 90 |
| F. & P. M. | 30 | 32 |
| F. & P. M. pf. | 57 | 60 |
| Gen. Elect. | 123 | 124 |
| Gt. N. pf. | 167 | 168 |
| Ill. Cent., l. | 100 | |
| Int. P. Co. pf. | 76½ | 78 |
| Joliet & Chi. | 175 | |
| Kan. & Mich. | 10¼ | 12 |
| K. & D. M. pf. | 3½ | 5 |
| Knick. I. pf. | 18 | 19 |
| Lacl. Gas. | 74 | 77 |
| Lac. Gas pf. | 57¾ | 58 |
| L. E. & W. | 90 | 99 |
| L. E. & W. pf. | 21 | 21½ |
| Lake Shore | 201½ | 210 |
| Long Island | 67 | 70 |
| Man. C. R. | 150 | |
| M. C. R. pf. | 105 | |
| Man. Beach | 11 | 22 |
| Md. Coal pf. | 60 | 75 |
| M. W. S. El. | 15 | 15½ |
| M. W. S. El. pf. | 56½ | 58 |
| Mich. Cent. | 110 | |
| M., St. P. & S. S. M. | 25¾ | 28½ |
| M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf. | 67 | 68 |
| Mob. & Ohio. | 45 | 48 |
| Mor. & Es. | 182 | 184 |
| Nat. Lead | 32½ | 32¾ |
| Nat. Lead pf. | 112¾ | 113½ |
| Nat. Starch. | 5 | 6 |
| Nat. St. 1st pf. | 50 | 60 |
| Nat. St. 2d pf. | 10 | 20 |
| N. Cent. Coal | 37 | 40 |
| N. Y. & N. H. | 214 | 218 |
| N. Y. & St. L. 1st pf. | 75 | |
| Ont. Mining | 8 | 9 |
| O. R. & N. pf. | 43 | 46 |
| Pac. Mail | 32 | 33 |
| P. C. 1st pf. | 84 | 89 |
| Penn. Coal | 375 | |
| P., D. & E. | 2¼ | 2½ |
| Peo. & East | 4 | 5 |
| P., Ft. W. & C. | 186 | 190 |
| P. & W. pf. | 10 | 13 |
| Quicksilver | 2 | 3 |
| Quicksil'r pf. | 8½ | 10 |
| R. & A. | | |
| R., W. & O. | 31 | |
| R., Gr. W. | 30 | 33½ |
| R. G. W. pf. | 70 | 75 |
| St. J. & G. I. | 5 | 6 |
| St. J. & G. I. 1st pf. | 50 | 52 |
| St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. | 69 | 72 |
| St. P. & D. pf. | 100 | 101½ |
| St. P. & Om. | 170 | 185 |
| Sil. bull. certs. | 60 | 60¾ |
| Sixth Av. | 200 | |
| T. & O. C. | | 20 |
| T. & O. C. pf. | | 40 |
| T. C. R. T. | 64 | 67 |
| U. S. Exp. | 50 | 53 |
| U. S. R. R. | 170 | |
| Wabash | 8 | 8¾ |
| W.-F. Exp. | 128 | 132 |

**TREASURY BALANCES.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Available cash balance

## RAILWAY WRECK AT SYRACUSE.

**Axle Breaks and Cars Are Piled Up in a Heap—Three Men Hurt.**

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 22.—A peculiar accident occurred at 10:25 A. M. to-day near the Iron Pier at the north end of this city. A westbound train was wrecked by a broken axle. The cars were piled up on top of one another and toppled over on a pushing engine.

The engineer and fireman of the pushing engine, Thomas McCabe of East Syracuse and Harvey Van Antwerp of Green Point, were pinned under the wreck. Dennis Long of Syracuse, a section boss, who was standing by the engine, was thrown on the track and the tender toppled over on his legs. The engineer and fireman were quickly taken out, but Long could not be released until 12:40 o'clock this afternoon.

Both Engineer McCabe and Fireman Van Antwerp were badly injured, the latter dying of his injuries at St. Joseph's Hospital at 1:30 P. M. Many cars were piled up in the wreck.

## EUGENE A. PHILBIN APPOINTED.

**He Succeeds J. V. Dahlgren on State Board of Charities.**

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Gov. Roosevelt has appointed Eugene A. Philbin of New York City to succeed John Vinton Dahlgren, deceased, as a member of the State Board of Charities.

Eugene A. Philbin is the senior member of the law firm of Philbin & Beekman, and was also formerly associated with Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court in the firm of Ogden & Beekman. He has been long interested in charities, being a member of the Board of Trustees of the Catholic Orphan Asylum and one of the organizers of the United Catholic Charities. The appointment to the State Board of Charities came entirely unsought, and is non-partisan in character. Mr. Philbin is a Democrat, although he was conspicuous in the unsuccessful fight for the re-election of Justice Daly to the Supreme Court, and was active in organizing the dinner given Justice Daly after his defeat.

**Three Tramps Kill Two Brakemen.**

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, Aug. 22.—Three tramps stealing a ride on a Chicago and Great Western freight train that left here shortly after midnight, shot and killed Brakemen J. E. Wilson and Conney Matthews, and threw their bodies under the wheels. The murderers escaped, but an armed posse at once started in pursuit.

**Boiler Explodes with Fatal Results.**

APPLETON, Wis., Aug. 22.—A boiler exploded at the Wickert Planing Mill to-day, killing two men and seriously injuring eight others. The entire factory was wrecked, and windows in the vicinity were broken by the concussion. The end of the boiler was carried through the engine room roof and fell 100 feet distant. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

**Five Hurt in Railway Collision.**

CIRCLEVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 22.—A serious wreck occurred on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Road to-day by which five persons were seriously and twenty others slightly injured. The east-bound passenger train, which was belated, was running at a high rate of speed in the city, when a misplaced switch turned it into a siding on which stood a locomotive. The two engines were wrecked.

**Stout Hanged at Easton for Murder.**

EASTON, Penn., Aug. 22.—Llewellyn Stout, who killed Harvey H. Wurster, a telegraph operator and station agent on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, was hanged in the jail here at 10:05 A. M. today. Stout murdered Wurster with a coupling pin on the night of Jan. 6 last, while the latter was sitting in a chair in his station. Stout then rifled the money drawer and found about $15. Detectives traced footprints in the snow to Stout's home, a short distance off. He was put under arrest, and afterward confessed. Stout was twenty-one years of age.

**Starin Steamer Grounds in the Fog.**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 22.—The steamer John H. Starin of the Starin Transportation Company, plying between New York and New Haven, during a heavy fog this morning grounded on a sand bar at Cosey Beach, in the harbor. She was floated a few hours later, however, without having sustained serious damage.

**Mrs. Williams, 103 Years Old, Dies.**

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 22.—Mrs. Lucy Williams, who was believed to be the oldest woman in the State, died at Uncasville last night, aged 103 years.

## IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

**Private Contract Dealings Involve Small Properties—Auction Sales and Other Items.**

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to A. Silverson, for improvement, the old buildings 243 to 247 East Thirteenth Street, 67.6 by 103.3.

Daniel B. Freedman is the buyer of the plot, 52 by 100, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-second Street.

Thomas & Son have sold for Asbury Lester to Jessie E. Orlopp the four-story English basement dwelling 605 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 13 by 100.

Ghames & Losere have sold for Charles Knauf, for $4,500, the two-family house on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 250 feet west of Bronx Park Avenue.

Myer Hellman has bought the northeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, being 100 feet on Bradhurst Avenue and 138 feet on One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. This gives Mr. Hellman, by the purchase a week ago of the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, the entire block of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street by Eighth and Bradhurst Avenues, making a total of nine lots.

William Seeligsberg was the broker in the sale of 224 East Seventy-fourth Street, reported yesterday. The buyer is a builder.

George R. Read has leased the store and basement of the Sheldon Building, southeast corner of Nassau and John Street, to the Kumfurt Shoe Company for a term of years.

Plans were filed yesterday by Architect C. P. H. Gilbert for the American basement residence to be erected at 26 West Fifty-third Street for Henry F. Shoemaker. The present building on the premises is now being demolished. The new dwelling will be five stories in height, and will cost about $40,000.

Jacob D. Butler transferred yesterday to Joseph A. Stoll the plot at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Seventh Street, 81.2 by 103.3. A building loan of $100,000 was also recorded in connection with the transfer.

Mr. Butler has also conveyed to Lewis F. Mortimer the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 101.10 by 75. The buyer mortgaged the property to Mr. Butler for $42,500, and to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company for $70,000.

**Results at Auction.**

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By John N. Golding.

2,110 Amsterdam Avenue, 30 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Frederick P. Sands and another, trustees.....$30,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

423 West Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.5; five-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, to Catharine M. Taylor....$25,250

**To-day's Auction Sales.**

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 96.8 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 103.4 by 100.8 by 100 by 100.10, vacant. Due on judgment, $20,595; subject to other mortgages for $38,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 257 West Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 70 feet east of West End Avenue, 20 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,113.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 225 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, north side, 125 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,048.

**THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.**

**List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.**

Topping Place, west side, 110 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for a three-story brick dwelling, 24 by 58.3; Mrs. H. Herter of 1,103 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, $15,000.

Park Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for a one-story brick signal house, 60 by 20; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; W. J. Wilgus, architect; cost, $2,000.

Woodycrest Avenue, west side, 226 feet north of Kemp Place, for three two-story and basement frame dwellings, 20 by 50; Joseph H. Jones, premises, owner; J. W. Leiner of 2,557 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $12,000.

**Alterations.**

No. 296 Broadway, to a ten-story and basement brick store and lofts; Jacob Lorillard, owner; Jordan & Giller of 416 Broadway, architects; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, northwest corner of Aqueduct Avenue, to a two-story brick and frame dwelling; estate of Hugh N. Camp of 55 Liberty Street, owner; G. W. Yeandle, architect; cost, $2,500.

Washington Avenue, west side, 119 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, to a one-story frame dwelling and store; Marie Schmitt of 947 Washington Avenue, owner; Adolph Pfeiffer, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 121 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement and store; F. Eberhardt of 28 St. Mark's Place, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $2,000.

Prospect Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick and stone tenement, with store; C. J. Burk of 737 Forest Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 818 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Walter Ferguson, Stamford, Conn., owner; H. E. Dickey of 10 West Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 15 Frankfort Street, to a five-story brick restaurant and lofts; G. M. Mackellar of 19 Liberty Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $500.

No. 1,842 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; James Fox, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 954 Lexington Avenue, architects; cost, $200.

King's Bridge Road, 100 feet south of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, to a two-story stone foundry; estate of T. G. Johnson, owner; S. F. Quick, Yonkers, architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 331 and 333 Fourth Avenue, to a five-story brick shop and store; Goelet estate of 9 East Seventeenth Street, owner; Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, architect; cost, $2,000.

**Recorded Real Estate Transfers.**

Tuesday, Aug. 22.

ARTHUR AV, w s, part Lot 91, map of Powell Farm, 25x124; Ernest B. Winter-smith to John Moresca and another.... 1

BRADHURST AV, e s, 52.11 ft n of 143d St, 26.5x—x25.8x80.5; Joseph C. Van Cura to Mayer Goldstein.....Exchange

BRISTOW ST, e s, 195 ft n of Jennings St, 20x100; Martin Geiszler and wife to Gustave Schlette and wife..... 5,500

BROADWAY, n e corner of 107th St, 81.2x 103.3x irregular; Jacob D. Butler to Joseph A. Stoll.....$120,000

BROADWAY, n e corner of 124th St, 101.10x75; Jacob D. Butler to Lewis F. Mortimer..... 70,000

BROOK AV, e s, 283 ft s of 169th St, 20x 100.6; John Toelberg to Washington Heights Savings and Loan Association.. 7,500

BROOME ST, n w corner of Eldridge St, 25x50.6; Eldridge St, w s, 50.6 ft n of Broome St, 24.6x25; George Kocher to Joseph Spivack..... 1

CONCOURSE, e s, 180.9 ft n of 165th St, 25x101.9x.6x81.6; Janat McAdam to Julia Maxwell..... 4,500

CROTONA AV, 1,417, w s, 25x100.9, to Clinton Av, x24.1x111.7; Rowland W. Thomas and another to Frank Wild and another..... 1

DE MILT AV, s w corner of Matilda St, 1c0x100; Ira H. Wager to Charles E. Crowell.....Exchange

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 317.6 ft s of 166th St, 27.9x201.9; Donald McLean, referee, to James E. Hussey..... 2,600

LOTS 19, 60, and 61, map of 65 lots, part of Oak Tree plot, Tremont; Terence Gorsky to John H. Conheim..... 100

LOTS 253 and 254, map Section A, Vyse estate, 23d Ward; Washington Heights Savings and Loan Association to John Toelberg..... 2,500

PELL PLACE, e s, 91.4 ft n of De Milt Av, 33.4x100; Frederick C. Dexter and wife to Charles E. Crowell.....Exchange

STANTON ST, n s, 34 ft w of Attorney St, 25x55.6; Joseph Spivack to George and Emma Kocher..... 1

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 226.9 ft n of Kemp Place, 75.7x79.10x—x77.11; Hasbrouck Du Bois and wife to Joseph H. Jones..... 10

5TH AV, 1,395, 25x100; Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association to Solomon and Jettche Dornberger..... 1

7TH ST, s s, w ½ of Lot 212, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Frederick C. Dexter and wife to Charles E. Crowell.....

7TH ST, s s, w ½ of Lot 212, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Thomas McCauley to Frederick C Dexter..... 1

13TH ST, n s, part lot 356, map Unionport, 25x108; Michael Eagan to Ernest E. Beisner..... 600

16TH ST, n s, 262 ft w of 7th Av, 25x92; Charles H. Klinge to Nassau Realty Company..... 1

29TH ST, s s, 225.10 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x98.9; Charles F. White to Mary A. White..... 20,000

71ST ST, 218 West, 17x100.5; Harriet A. Brady to Ida M. Ryan..... 25,000

87TH ST, n s, 106.7 ft e of Park Av, 26.8x100.8; John E. De Ruyter to Thomas A. Murray, ½ part..... 1

87TH ST, n s, 106.7 ft e of Park Av, 26.8x100.8; Ella A. De Ruyter to Thomas A. Murray..... 1

87TH ST, n s, 106.7 ft e of Park Av, 26.8x100.8; Louise De R. Campbell to Thomas A. Murray, ½ part..... 1

94TH ST, s e corner of Amsterdam Av, 30x89.1x30x88; Charles F. White to Mary A. White..... 60,000

104TH ST, s s, 260.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 33.4x100.11; William R. Bell, Jr., to George P. Dooley..... 1

112TH ST, 321 West, 16.8x100.11; Charles F. White to Mary A. White..... 12,000

117TH ST, n s, 306.6 ft e of 1st Av, 37.6 x100.10; 1st St, s w s, 116 ft e of Bowery, 22.4x73.10x22.4x77.5; Alexander Wiegand and others to Davis Karp..... 1

161ST ST, s s, 99.3 ft e of Walton Av, 25x100; Augustin F. Forget to George Weber..... 3,000

173D ST, 552 West, 16.6x50; David Stewart to Mandlebert Canfield..... 1

**Recorded Leases.**

GLOTZE, Dorathee, to Rosie Scapicchio; 106th St, 321 East, 3 years..... $1,560

HAUCK, Katherine, to Thomas Brodmerkel; 49th St, 424 West, 5 years....1,080 to 1,380

JACOB, August, to William Schlett; Park Av, 3,428, 3 years..... 360

MEINKEN, Henry, to William Malberg; 59th St, 340 and 342 West, 2 years..... 5,040

MEINKEN, Henry, to William Malberg; 59th St, 340 and 342 West, 2 years..... 5,040

OLSSON, Andrew, to Charles Ekart; Robbins Av, 903, 3 years..... 588

TUOTI, Giuseppe, to Pietro Pantaliano; 108th St, 207 to 211 East, 6 9-12 years... 3,000

**Recorded Mortgages.**

ADAMS, Thomas D., to the Greenwood Cemetery; Columbus Av, n w corner of 60th St, 5 years..... 120,000

BECKERT, Emily, to Richard Lorenz; 88th St, s s, 325 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years... 2,000

BEISNER, Ernest E., to Isaac Butler; part of Lot 356, map of Unionport; also s ½ of Lot 304, map of Unionport, 5 years..... 2,000

BONAGUR, Vincent and Minnie, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; 167th St, n s, 175 ft w of Union Av; Washington Av, old line, w s, 218.10 ft n of 166th St, re-recorded, 1 year..... 500

CANFIELD, Mandlebert, to David Stewart; 552 West 173d St, Installments.... 2,000

CHAPPELL, George, to Sarah A. Dunn; 3d Av, e s, 164.5 ft n of 164th St, 30x 108; to Boston Av, 5 years..... 9,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to John F. Steeves; 199th St, n s, 106.4 ft e of Briggs Av, ½ year..... 1,500

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Caroline L. Buchanan; 199th St, n s, 106.4 ft e of Briggs Av, 4 months..... 4,000

DRAKE, Elias G., Jr., and another, executors, &c., to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; Madison Av, w s, 74.2 ft s of 28th St, 3 years.... 33,000

FEE, Grace A., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 349 East 72d St, 1 year..... 6,000

FLOYD, James R., to Hugh W. Adams; 21st St, n s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 150x 184 to 20th St x175, 3 years..... 25,000

FLITNER, William H., and others, to Solomon B. Livingston, trustee, &c.; Lots 138 to 141, 232 to 236, 243 to 249, map of part of Inwood, 12th Ward, 3 years..... 6,000

FASOLA, Catherine C., to Margaret A. Quigley; 204 East 109th St, 1 year..... 2,000

GLASS, MALKE & ABRAHAM, to Ella O. Willets; 360 Madison St, 1 month..... 12,000

GOLDNER, Emil, to John C. and William J. Rodgers; 3d Av, e s, 125 ft n of 171st St, 1 year..... 5,253

GREENBERG, Mayer, to Joseph Friedman; 159 Henry St, secures bond..... 991

JONES, Joseph H., to Hasbrouck Du Bois; Woodycrest Av, w s, 226.9 ft n of Kemp Place, 2 months..... 5,900

MARESCA, John and Giovannina, and Antonio and Gesnalda Somma to New York Building Loan Banking Company; part of Lot 91, map of Powell Farm, installments..... 4,800

MAXWELL, Julia, to George McAdam, executor, &c.; Concourse, e s, 180.9 ft n of 165th St, 3 years..... 2,500

MAXWELL, Julia, to George W. McAdam; Concourse, e s, 180.9 ft n of 165th St or Transverse Road, installments..... 1,700

MEISSNER, Amalia and Heinrich, to Anna and Annie Dinyes; 81st St, s s, 88 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years..... 5,000

MORTIMER, Lewis F., to Jacob D. Butler; Broadway, n e corner of 124th St, 1 year..... 42,500

MORTIMER, Lewis F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Broadway, n e corner of 124th St, 1 year..... 70,000

McSWEENEY, John, to Bradley & Currier Company; 102d St, n s, 100 ft e of Public Drive, or Boulevard, 3 months..... 4,431

NEWMANN, Thomas L., to Charles and Louisa Thorn; part of Lot 334, map of Unionport, 1 year..... 500

HUSSEY, James E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Franklin Av, e s, 317.6 ft s of 166th St, 5 years..... 1,600

SCHALLER, Frank L., to New York Building Loan Banking Company; Franklin Av, as widened, n w s, 22.7 ft s w of 168th St, installments..... 7,860

SPIVACK, Joseph, to Union Trust Company of New York; Broome St, n w corner of Eldridge St; also, Eldridge St, w s, 50.6 ft n of Broome St, 5 years..... 25,000

SPIVACK, Joseph, to George and Emma Kocher; Broome St, n w corner of Eldridge St; also, Eldridge St, w s, 50.6 ft n of Broome St, installments..... 12,375

SPITZ, Henry, to Matilda Protzman; Franklin Av, e s, 100 ft s from n w corner of Lot 80, map of village of Morrisania, 5 years..... 16,000

STOLL, Joseph A., to Jacob D. Butler; Broadway, n e corner of 107th St, 1 year..... 35,000

THE NASSAU REALTY COMPANY to Charles H. Klinge; 16th St, n s, 262 ft w of 7th Av, demand..... 15,000

TOELBERG, John, to Mary E. Van Zandt; Lots 253 and 254 map of section A, Vyse estate, 23d Ward, 3 years..... 1,000

WAGNER, Peter, to Letitia S. Sands; 95th St, n s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, re-recorded, 5 years..... 24,500

WILD, Frank and Mary A., to Rowland W. Thomas and Isaac L. Dunn; Crotona Av, w s, 140.5 ft n of 170th St, 25x100.9 to Clinton Av, installments..... 1,000

**Assignments of Mortgages.**

BURKE, John P., executor, &c., to Adaline D. Townsend..... $2,531

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company... 22,500

NEWMAN, Thomas L., to Mitchell Struth. 200

PAVENSTEDT, Edmund, executor, &c., to Anna Leue and another..... 1

TAYLOR, William J., executor, &c., to Herbert W. Taylor..... 20,000

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY to Alexander D. Irving and another, trustees 19,000

**Mechanics' Liens.**

GOERCK ST, 23 and 25; Rubin Grau against Pauline Aronowitz, owner and contractor..... 1,200

GOERCK ST, 23 and 25; Joe Levy and another against Pauline Aronowitz, owner and contractor..... 200

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Dawson St, 110x69; Thomas O'Brien against Antonio Gallo, owner and contractor..... 63

SPRING ST, 138 and 140; Oscar G. Borkstrom against the New York Telephone Company, owner; the French Vault Light Company, contractor..... 22

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 550 ft s of 156th St, 110x95; Giacomo Pisciotta against Eustach and Frieda W. Sieber, owners and contractors..... 210

WORTH ST, 123; the East River Iron Works against Catherine O'Brien, owner; Thomas Chaffin, contractor..... 26

2D ST, s s, 100.1 ft w of Washington Av, 50x120; Church E. Gates & Co. against John J. Coogan, owner; M. Coogan, contractor..... 260

125TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Broadway, 100 x100; Richard Rogers against Anthony Clinchy, owner and contractor..... 292

129TH ST, 60 and 62 East; John E. Kehoe against Ida Van Valin, owner; Smith & Lawler and others, appointed

132D ST, 26 and 28 West; Max Glober against Jacob A. Zimmermann, owner; Henry Schulze, contractor..... 110

166TH ST, n e corner of Hewitt Place, 25x 85; Thomas O'Brien against Antonio Gallo, owner and contractor..... 33

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897. 56

BROADWAY, n e corner of 107th St, 81.2 x99.1x irregular; Jacob D. Butler with Joseph A. Stoll, 11 payments.....100,000

**Lis Pendens.**

BLEECKER ST, n w corner of Macdougal St, 18.9x74x18.7x74; also Charles St, n s, 100.10 ft e of 4th St, 16.8x95; George H. Otten and others against John Otten and others, (partition); attorneys, Earley, Heath & Stewart.

MADISON AV, w s, 25 ft s of 116th St, 50x 100; Peter Schaeffer and another against Jacob Lederer and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, F. Schaeffer.

PARCEL OF ACRES on w s of Public Road leading to Clason's Point, adjoining public road to Ludlows, &c.; Henry G. Allen against Mary A. Gassner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shaw, Fish & Shaw.

ST. PAUL'S PLACE, s e corner of Webster Av, 25x100; Giacomo Pisciotta against John J. Murphy and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.

VALENTINE AV, w s, 241.3 ft s of 180th St, 16.6x99.5; John H. Metzler against Gertrude H. Janssen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Knox.

WEST END AV, s e corner of 83d St, 102x100; Booker Contracting Company against the New York Investment and Improvement Company and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Booth & Deane.

7TH AV, s s, e ¼ of Lot 611, map of Village of Wakefield, 25x114; Mary E. Mallander against Ida B. Lamphear and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

1ST ST, 71; Department of Buildings against Susan A. Martin, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Peterbourg.

80TH ST, 110 West; Louise V. Weber against William O. B. Clifford, (specific performance;) attorney, J. H. Hull.


**CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.**

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE.

751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.

1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.

HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

FOR SALE—Bargain for investors, 5-story business building, Mercer, near Grand, 25x100. D. D. ORRELL, Agent, 318 Broadway.

**WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE**

OWNER HAS PLOT OF 200 LOTS WHICH HE will sell at bargain for cash; lots fully developed and ready for the market. Address P., Box 163, Times.

**BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.**

WHY PAY RENT?

When you can buy a new modern two-family house in Vanderveer Park for $2,950, with $300 cash. Rent your upper floor and get

YOUR OWN RENT FREE.

VANDERVEER PARK OFFICE.

Junct. Flatbush and Nostrand Avs., Brooklyn.

OPEN EVERY DAY.

**CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.**

A—CORONADO—A

New fire-proof corner, Park Av. and 81st St. Apartments 6 to 15 bright, sunny rooms, elevator service, electric light, fuel for cooking included; $60, $100, and up.

**NEW JERSEY PROPERTY TO LET.**

TO LET—NEW JERSEY.

At Ridgefield Park, 7-room cottage; water tubs, gas in kitchen, barn, chicken house, fruit, shade; block depot; rent, $25. STEVENS, 1,582 1st Av.

**TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.**

Corner Store and Basement,

5th Av. and 26th St. Apply on premises or STRONG & IRELAND, 60 Liberty St.

**HOTELS.**

The Langham,

FIFTH AVE. and 52D ST., N. Y.

WILL REOPEN OCTOBER 1ST, 1899.

A FAMILY HOTEL OF THE FIRST CLASS. Situated in the most select and desirable part of New York's greatest avenue. Apartments elegantly furnished. CUISINE UNEXCELLED. All arrangements for the comfort and satisfaction of guests as perfect as careful and experienced management can insure

C. B. PUTTFARCKEN, Manager.

**EUROPEAN HOTELS AND SPRINGS.**

MUNICH—Hotel Bayerischer Hof.

1st-class House. Reconstructed entirely, with handsome Winter Garden.

**FOR SALE.**

Typewriters Rented & Sold.

: 1,000 new and second-hand
: Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard
: makes rented $3.00 per
: month. Stands, ribbons, and
: inspection service free. F.
: S. WEBSTER COMPANY,
: 317 Broadway. Telephone
: 1338 Franklin.

**REAL ESTATE WANTED.**

ACCEPTABLY SITUATED COUNTRY HOME, grounds, good buildings, wanted in exchange for magnificent city (corner) residence, choice locality; principal's replies solicited; unusual exchange facilities; every feasible requirement satisfied; city and country property wanted for waiting customers. GEORGE B. DOWLING, 189 Broadway.

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.**

HUEBSCH'S YEAR BOOK FOR 1900; handy diary, 4¾x5¾, flexible covers, 368 pages, postpaid, 48 cents. Specialty, 2,000 printed linen noteheads, $3.25. D. A. HUEBSCH & CO., 81 Rose St., N. Y.

**HELP WANTED—MALES.**

WANTED—A man of business, with good address, to represent a large financial institution. Financial, Box 206 Times Office.

**REAL ESTATE.**

"Just as Snug as Two Bugs in a Rug"===

The proud young couple who moved into one of our TWO-FAMILY HOUSES last week—economically happy, too, for they've secured a good tenant for part of their house. We've a few more of these homes—handsome in appearance—convenient in construction—all modern improvements—which we now offer on our popular easy-payment plan, viz., a small cash sum down and

$37.50 a month.

Located on one of the finest streets in New York's most popular suburb,

TREMONT,

within half a block of trolley line—two blocks from Tremont High School—four blocks from up-town City Hall and Crotona Park, combining all the conveniences of the city with the freshness, healthfulness, and delights of the country. Five million dollars invested through us by contented homeowners testify to the reliability and popularity of our plan. Full particulars on application.

NEW YORK BUILDING-LOAN BANKING COMPANY,

111 5th Ave., New York,

or JONES & BAILEY, 4221 Third Ave., corner Tremont Ave., New York.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

Undertakes the Care of

Mortgage Investments.

It takes the custody of the papers, attends to the collection of interest, to the fire insurance, sees that taxes are paid, looks after all matters necessary to keep the mortgage in force, and relieves the owner of the mortgage from all details connected with the investment, remitting promptly net proceeds.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS - $5,000,000

146 Broadway, New York.

175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK,

37 and 39 Liberty Street,

44 1-2 and 46 Maiden Lane.

Title Insurance is based on examination of title by lawyers. That company is the best and strongest which commands the best legal talent.

Examining counsel and Law Department and Committee of Counsel of the Lawyers' Company pass on titles it insures.

Losses for twelve years, $18,783.13

**CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.**

39th St., near Lexington Ave.

Four-story English basement house. Large rooms. New and sanitary plumbing. Perfect order. Rent, $1,800.

Douglas Robinson & Co.,

500 MADISON AVE. 55 LIBERTY ST.

55 EAST 52D ST.

Three-story English basement house. Modernized. Very attractive. Rent, $1,800.

Douglas Robinson & Co.,

500 MADISON AVE. 55 LIBERTY ST.

VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY HOUSE TO Let, with hatrack, mirrors, and bookcases. East 47th St., nr. Lexington Av.; rent only $1,200. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

**APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.**

126-128 East 34th St.

Eight rooms and bath, butler's pantry, servants' toilet; handsomely decorated; elevator, electric light, hall service, and every modern convenience.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

CORNER GROUND FLOOR APARTMENT, Suitable for physician, in the new fire-proof

Richmond Hill,

27-28 WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH; Also third and fourth floor apartments, $1,400-$1,450.

All modern comforts and conveniences. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

CHOICE APARTMENTS OF SIX AND SEVEN Rooms and bath, all light, in the

Portsmouth, 38-44 West 9th St.

Extra large apartment, with butler's pantry, in

Hampshire; (adjoining)

RENT, $1,200.

Elevators, steam heat, &c.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS. THE CROISIC.

218 5th Av., corner 26th St.—Two and three rooms and bath; all improvements; electric light and telephone; personal service. Apply on premises, or STRONG & IRELAND, 60 Liberty St.

74 W. 85th St.,

7 rooms and bath; electric light free; $75 per month. Apply to Superintendent or STRONG & IRELAND, 60 Liberty St.

A.—HELENA, 102 EAST 31ST ST.—Apartments of seven rooms and bath; beautifully decorated; steam heat; hot water supply; hall service; rents moderate. Apply.

**INSTRUCTION.**

CLASSES FOR SELF-SUPPORTING YOUNG WOMEN.

Stenography, typewriting, commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, vertical and Spencerian penmanship, and business correspondence, business training, cooking, physical culture, attending on the sick, general literature, choir music, Damrosch popular method of sight singing.

ART CLASSES

for beginners and advanced students; mechanical and free hand drawing, design, water color, clay modelling, wood carving, photo-negative retouching, photo-color, crayon, pen and ink work, sketch class. J. Liberty Tadd's method of manual training.

NEEDLEWORK CLASSES.

Machine and hand sewing, embroidery, dressmaking, dress repairs, millinery, feather curling. Apply YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 7 East 15th St., on and after September 1, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M. Saturday afternoons and evenings excepted.

STEVENS SCHOOL,

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE

STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

RIVER STREET,

between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1899.

Examinations for admission on the 14th and 15th of September.

Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.

These terms include all the studies.

For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

DR. J. SACHS.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

38 West 59th St.,

REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 25TH, 1899.

Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

116 West 59th St.

REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27TH, 1899.

Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL,

20 EAST 50TH STREET,

NEW YORK.

This school reopens Wednesday, September 27th. Mr. Cutler will be at the school house after September 10th. Summer mail forwarded.

Irving School, (Boys,) Dr. L. D. Ray.

Reopens Sept. 28 in its new building,

35 West 84th Street.

Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Gymnasium, 18x58. Playground, 200x225. Dr. Ray at school Tuesday and Friday, 10 to 12. Year book on request.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.

Founded by the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough education. School year open Sept. 11, 1899. For particulars, address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

Hamilton Institute.

45 West 81st Street, Manhattan Square, North. PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Most advantageous location in New York. Catalogue on application.

N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., Principal, M. A.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

6-8 EAST FORTY-SIXTH ST., NEW YORK. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Collegiate, Preparatory and Primary Classes. College Preparation. Advantages of New York City. Address SISTER SUPERIOR.

THE MISSES MOSES.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Nos. 647 & 649 Madison Ave., N. Y. City. Thorough work in all departments from Primary to College Preparatory. Little boys received in Kindegarten and Primary classes.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE.

Broadway and West 131st St., New York City. CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, PEDAGOGICAL AND COM'L COURSES. Reopens Sept. 6. Address Bro. AELRED, Director.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE., Cor. W. 72d St. and West End Av., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 27. Collegiate preparation, intermediate, and primary departments; optional military drill; gymnasium; hot luncheon. Catalogues on application. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL FOR BOYS (J. H. MORSE'S,)

423 Madison Avenue, New York.

Reopens Oct. 2. English, Classical, and Mathematical. Thoroughly graded. Send for circular. Principals at schoolroom daily after Sept. 17th.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.

109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av. Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. New Term opens Sept. 20: Branch School, Oct. 2d. JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

THE HELBURN SCHOOL

For Boys and Girls under 12 years. Reopens October 3d. Interviews at schoolhouse (from 10 to 12) after September 14th. No. 35 W. 90th St.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker

School for Girls opens October 3d; Kindergarten, Primary, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. A limited number of resident students received. 148 Madison Avenue.

DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

College preparatory and special courses. Out-of-door classes in physical training. 71 West 85th St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls

Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

The Peebles and Thompson School, Boarding and Day School for Girls, 30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. Collegiate and special courses. Certificates admit to colleges. 42d year. Sept. 26th. $300. JOS. E. KING, President, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MONTCLAIR MILITARY ACADEMY, MONTCLAIR, N. J. Especially cordial relations with Princeton. JOHN G. MACVICAR, Head Master.

THE OSSINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 32d year begins Sept. 27.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 348 Madison Avenue. College Preparation. Classes for Little Children.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Home and Day School for Girls. College preparation, superior musical advantages. 607 Fifth Av.

73 WEST 12TH STREET.—Miss Lane's school and kindergarten reopens Wednesday, Oct. 4th. Application by letter until Sept. 25th.

**INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.**

The Packard Commercial School

Corner of Fourth Av

## RECEIVER'S SALE.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVERS OF THE UNION Pacific Railway Co.—In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska.—OLIVER AMES, 2d, et al., complainants, vs. THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. et al., defendants.

The undersigned hereby give notice that, pursuant to the terms of an order entered on June 20, 1899, in the court and cause aforesaid, they will sell at a public auction to be held at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 30th day of August, 1899, at half past two in the afternoon, through Adrian H. Muller & Son, the following described property on the conditions and terms stated:

The interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and of the undersigned as receivers thereof, in and to the accounts of said company, representing advances made by it, or sums due to it, as follows:

1. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected line from Castleton to certain Anthracite coal fields, connecting with or near the line of the Colorado & Southern Railway, $6,650.37.
2. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected line North and South of Nampa, Idaho, connecting with or near the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, $2,289.05.
3. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected line extending from Idaho into California, connecting with or near the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, $85,579.90.
4. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected line to Castle Valley, Utah, connecting with or near the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, $13,476.39.
5. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected line extending from Milford to Pioche, Utah, connecting with or near the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, $979,647.24.
6. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected Silver City extension, a line connecting with or near the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, $23,824.57.
7. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected line extending from Utah to California, connecting with or near the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, $95,536.75.
8. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected line extending from Utah to Central California, connecting with or near the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, $58,121.63.

The interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and of the undersigned as Receivers thereof, in and to the following accounts of said company:

9. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co ..... $68,792.46
10. Laramie, North Park & Pacific Railroad & Telegraph Co..... 2,594.43
11. Lawrence & Emporia Railway Co..... 115,212.61
12. Nevada Central Railway Co..... 113,593.86
13. St. Joseph & Western Railroad Co.. 4,086.09
14. South Park & Leadville Short Line Railroad ..... 277.23
15. United States Transportation Accounts on the books of the corporation at Omaha unsettled..... 26,842.53
16. Castle Valley coal lands..... 917.70
17. Pittsburg, Akron & Western Railway Co ..... 536.34
18. Louisville, St. Louis & Texas Railway Co ..... 30.29
19. Omaha Union Depot Co., (special account) ..... 350.00
20. Greenlee & Sons..... 650.52
21. Adams & Kiesel, salt account..... 521.29
22. S. B. Reed, ex-Traveling Auditor..... 52.90
23. Mouat Lumber & Investment Co..... 202.96
24. Tintic Milling Co..... 93.79
25. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway ..... 16,340.79
26. J. J. Johnson..... 2,474.30
27. Southern Pacific Co..... 7,879.75
28. A. J. Gunnell, ex-Agent Salt Lake coal yard ..... 13,013.50
29. Moran Brothers..... 67.00
30. Union Soap Co..... 166.11
31. J. G. & I. N. Day Contracting Co. 3,802.05
32. W. H. Hurlburt, Asst. General Passenger Agent..... 255.00
33. Pacific Express Co..... 376.63
34. Various Bills Collectible..... 15,322.94
35. Various Bills Canceled..... 39,631.08
36. Tax Warrants ..... 14,849.75
37. Stone on hand..... 577.17
38. Hotel Department ..... 27,671.49
39. Foreign overcharge accounts collectible ..... 1,145.68

40. Laramie Soda Works, account and property ..... 100,237.56

Also in the following:

$4,000. Kansas Pacific Railway Co. Consolidated Mortgage six per cent. bonds, stamped to show the application of the sum derived through the decree of foreclosure and sale.
800. Union Pacific Railway Co. Eastern Division Income seven per cent. Unsubordinated bonds.
2,550. Union Pacific Railway Co. Eastern Division Income seven per cent. Subordinated bonds.
250,000. Nevada Central Railway Income eight per cent. bonds.
15,000. London, South Park & Leadville Railroad Co. First Mortgage six per cent. bonds.
3,750,000. Credit Mobilier of America stock.
3,324,100. Denver South Park & Pacific Railroad Co. stock, as the same is represented by the certificates therefor in the possession of the Receivers, and as the same is indorsed or partially indorsed for transfer.
762,500. Denver, Western & Pacific Railroad Co. stock.
230,000. Kansas & Eastern Railroad Construction Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.
250,000. Kansas Carbon Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.
550,900. Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern Railway Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.
1,237,500. Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.
959,500. Nevada Central Railway Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.
5,000. Nevada Improvement Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.
5,300. Topeka Daily Capital Publishing Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.
600. Utah Western Railway Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.
815,100. Union Coal Co. stock or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.
501,000. Wyoming Coal & Mining Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.
8 shares North Park & Grand River Valley Railway & Telegraph Co. stock, or the subscriptions thereto, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock and subscriptions, and subject to any obligations in respect thereof.
23 shares Utah & Nevada Railway Co. stock assignments, (10% paid,) or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said assignments.
2,500,000. Salt Lake & Western Railway Co. (Nevada) stock, represented by certificates for 25,000 shares, on which installments to the amount of $10 per share have been paid, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.
338,100. Summit County Railroad Co. (Utah) stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.
37,800. Utah Northern Railroad Co. (Utah) stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.
3,000. St. Louis, Chillicothe & Omaha Railroad Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.

Also in the following:

Note of M. A. Mumford, dated April 12, 1890, due six months after date, secured by 300 shares Kansas City Times Newspaper Co. stock, $20,000.

The Receivers will separately offer, in the order above specified, the accounts, claims, bonds, stocks, notes, and other property, each of the above enumerated items to constitute a separate lot or parcel, and the same will be sold to the highest qualified bidder, subject to the confirmation of said sales, respectively, by the Court, as hereinafter specified, but no bid will be entertained for any of said stocks unless the sum bid therefor shall be sufficient to pay the war revenue tax or stamps required in connection with the assignment or transfer thereof, and in the event that such bids are not made the Receivers will withdraw such stocks from sale.

No bid will be entertained at said sale unless the bidder shall have first deposited in certified checks acceptable to the Receivers or in lawful money a sum not less than twenty-five per cent. of the sum bid or to be bid.

The sales made hereunder will be subject to confirmation by the Court, a report of which will at once be made to the Court. In the event of confirmation, the balance of the purchase price must be paid on or before Wednesday, the 13th day of September, 1899, whereupon the Receivers will deliver to the purchaser or purchasers at said sale the property so sold, and in respect of which the sales have been confirmed, or deliver to the purchaser or purchasers such assignments and transfers of the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co. and of the undersigned as Receivers of said company as may be necessary to carry into effect the sales so made and as the same shall have been confirmed.

OLIVER W. MINK,
THOS. P. WILSON,
As Receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Co.
80 Ames Building, Boston, August 11th, 1899.

## RECEIVER'S SALE.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVERS OF THE UNION Pacific Railway Co.—In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska.—OLIVER AMES, 2d, et al., complainants, vs. THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. et al., defendants.

The undersigned hereby give notice that, pursuant to the terms of an order entered on June 20, 1899, in the court and cause aforesaid, they will sell at a public auction to be held at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 30th day of August, 1899, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, through Adrian H. Muller & Son, the following described property on the conditions and terms stated:

$30,000.00 Kearney & Black Hills Railway Co. First Mortgage five per cent. bonds, certain coupons on which were stamped on the application of the sum derived through a decree of foreclosure and sale, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1.
63,000.00 Leavenworth Depot & Railroad Co. First Mortgage five per cent. bonds, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $50,400.
89,000.00 Northern Pacific Terminal Co. six per cent. bonds held by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., subject to the terms of the order made herein on April 4, 1898, which order may be inspected at the office of the Receivers, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $45,000.
Certain stock subscriptions, or the right to certain stock subscriptions, in the capital stock of the Union Land Co. of Nebraska, and a certain book account or claim against said Union Land Co., amounting on its face to $19,817.23, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $2,000.
84,957.50 in Kearney & Black Hills Railway Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $17.
25,000.00 in Leavenworth Depot & Railroad Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $500.
1,000.00 in Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $150.
50.00 in Solomon Railroad Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1.
145,000.00 Union Pacific Railway Co. Omaha Bridge Renewal five per cent. bonds, Reorganization Committee Certificate, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $181,250.00.
12,000.00 in Rattlesnake Creek Water Company stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $120.
55,000.00 in Topeka Iron Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $2,000.
33,300.00 in Wood River Improvement Co. stock, (eighty per cent. paid,) no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $33.50.
Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade Certificate of membership in, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $10.
Note of Michael Donovan, March 18, 1893, payable ninety days after date, with interest in per cent., $248.16, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1.00.
Notes of Le Grande Young, dated May 19, 1892, carrying interest at seven per cent., as follows:
Payable in one year from date..... $1,000
Payable in two years from date..... 1,000
Payable in three years from date, $1,230, less payment thereon, $300— 930
$2,930
no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $30.
A certain book account or claim of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, amounting on the face of the account to $83,669.47, including the claims of the Receivers, as Receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Co. in this cause, against said Missouri Pacific Railway Co., no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $41,834.74.
A certain book account or claim of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Omaha Belt Railway Co., amounting on its face to $27,361.01, including the claims of the Receivers, as Receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Co. in this cause, against said Omaha Belt Railway Co., no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $13,680.51.
A certain book account or claim against the Wood River Improvement Co. amounting on the face to $47,526.06, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $100.
A certain receipt for a deposit made by W. J. Galbraith with the Salt Lake & Ogden Electric Railway Co., amounting on its face to $25, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1.
A certain book account or claim against the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co., amounting on its face to $1,092,124.68, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $5,000.
A certain book account or claim against the Kansas Central Railroad Co., amounting on its face to $1,136,892.50, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $500.
A certain book account or claim against the Morrison Stone, Lime & Town Co., amounting on its face to $111.49, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $100.
A certain book account or claim against the Junction City & Fort Kearney Railway Co., amounting on its face to $159,830.67, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1.00.
A certain book account or claim against the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co., amounting on its face to $1,641,471.24, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $2,500.
A certain book account or claim against the Salina & Southwestern Railway Co., amounting on its face to $35,228.61, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $100.
A certain book account or claim against the Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado Railway Co., amounting on its face to $26,137.40, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $500.
Certain terminal property known as the Spokane Union Depot property at Spokane, Washington, the title to which was acquired by the undersigned as Receivers under an order entered in this proceeding on April 5, 1898, together with such additions as have been made to said property, and $473,000 in bonds of the Union Depot Co. of Spokane Falls, which bonds have been so stamped as to show the application of the sums paid thereon under a decree of foreclosure and sale affecting that property, and
Certain notes made by the Union Depot Co. of Spokane Falls, the balance due on which, excluding interest, is $52.62, and
A certain book account or claim of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Union Depot Co. of Spokane Falls, amounting on its face to $20,791.87.

No bid shall be entertained for said property, said bonds, said notes, and said book account of a less sum than $250,000.

The Receivers will separately offer, in the order above specified, the bonds, stocks, notes, claims, and other property, each of the above enumerated items to constitute a separate lot or parcel, and the same will be sold to the highest qualified bidder, subject to the confirmation of said sales, respectively, by the Court, as hereinafter specified, but no bid will be entertained for any of said stocks unless the sum bid therefor shall be sufficient to pay the war revenue tax or stamps required in connection with the assignment or transfer thereof, and in the event that such bids are not made the Receivers will withdraw such stocks from sale.

No bid will be entertained at said sale unless the bidder shall have first deposited in certified checks acceptable to the Receivers or in lawful money, a sum not less than twenty-five per cent. of the sum bid or to be bid.

The sales made hereunder will be subject to confirmation by the Court, and a report thereof made at once to the Court. In the event of confirmation, the balance of the purchase price must be paid on or before Wednesday, the 13th day of September, 1899, whereupon the Receivers will deliver to the purchaser or purchasers at said sale the property so sold, and in respect of which the sales have been confirmed, or deliver to the purchaser or purchasers such assignments and transfers of the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co. and of the undersigned as Receivers of said company as may be necessary to carry into effect the sales so made and as the same shall have been confirmed.

OLIVER W. MINK,
THOS. P. WILSON,
As Receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Co.
80 Ames Building, Boston, August 11th, 1899.

## REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY M. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against HARRIOTT E. SPRAGUE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twentieth day of July, 1899, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter V. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, distant seventy feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Seventy-fourth Street and West End Avenue, (formerly Eleventh Avenue,) and running thence northerly, parallel with said West End Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the middle line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets; thence easterly along said middle line of the block, and parallel with Seventy-fourth Street, twenty feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, and thence westerly, along said northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, together with the rights, privileges, and easements contained in a certain agreement recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,994 of Conveyances, at Page 478.

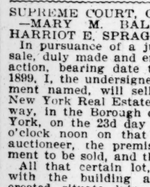
Subject, nevertheless, to the covenants and restrictions contained in a certain deed recorded in the said Register's office, in Liber 1,110 of Conveyances, at Page 405, and to the provisions of a certain agreement recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 1,949 of Conveyances, at Page 221.

The premises above described lie in Section 4, in Block 1,166, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1899.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:




No. 257 West 74th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $19,780.65, with interest thereon from the 17th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $332.30, with interest from July 20th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $505.20, and interest.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1899.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

au1-2aw8wTu&F&au28

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

## REFEREES' NOTICES.

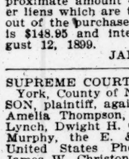
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY A. FREEMAN, plaintiff, against MARY F. CONNOR and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 11th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 8th day of September, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23rd Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Intervale Avenue distant 111 feet 6 inches south from the southerly side of 167th Street, and running thence easterly parallel with 167th Street 100 feet to the centre line of the block between Intervale Avenue and Kelly Street; thence southerly through the centre of said block 21 feet 6 inches; thence westerly parallel with 167th Street 100 feet to the easterly line of Intervale Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly line of Intervale Avenue 21 feet 6 inches to the point or place of beginning."—Dated New York, August 12, 1899.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:




The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $4,198, with interest thereon from the 10th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $140.25, with interest from August 14th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $148.95 and interest.—Dated New York, August 12, 1899.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—OLAF S. THOMPSON, plaintiff, against HENRY H. SNEDEKER, Amelia Thompson, Jacob Schwartz, Thomas F. Lynch, Dwight H. Corwin, Alois Kramer, George Murphy, the E. & H. T. Anthony Company, United States Photographic Supply Company, James W. Christopher, and James J. Nealis, as receiver of property and effects of Jacob Schwartz, a judgment debtor, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee, by order of this court, dated the twentieth day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and entered herein on the twenty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and in pursuance of another order of this court duly entered in said action on the twenty-fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, hereby require each person not a party to the action, who at the said date of the order first herein above specified had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described, to appear before me on the fifteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, (1899,) at my office, No. 280 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and State of New York, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to prove his claim and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof to which time and place the reference in said action has been adjourned.

The premises are described in the complaint in the above cause as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the brick building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Canal Street, in the Tenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and known by its street number as one hundred and eleven (111) Canal Street, in said borough and city, and bounded and described, as near as can be ascertained, as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, distant about fifty (50) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Canal Street with the westerly side of Forsyth Street; thence running northerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence running westerly, on a line almost parallel with Canal Street, twenty-four (24) feet and five (5) inches; thence running southerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the northerly side of Canal Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less, and including all rights to the land in the street in front of said premises, and being the same premises formerly owned by Eveline Sack, now deceased.

Dated New York, July twenty-fourth, 1899.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

GEORGE H. PETTIT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 68 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy26-1aw7w

## LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM PART I., OF THE Supreme Court, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 8th day of June, 1899, present, Hon. Miles Beach, Justice. In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of HOWARD LOCKWOOD & COMPANY, a domestic corporation, for a voluntary dissolution of said corporation.

On reading and filing the petition of L. Alers-Hankey and Carrie Alers-Hankey, a majority of the Directors of Howard Lockwood & Company, a domestic corporation, and the schedule annexed to said petition, which petition and schedule were verified June 7th, 1899; and on proof of due service of notice of this application, and of a copy of said petition and schedule and of this order as proposed upon Hon. John C. Davies, Attorney General, and on motion of Messrs. Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys for the petitioner,

It is ordered that all persons interested in said corporation, show cause before Augustus C. Brown, Esq., Counselor at Law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of September, 1899, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week for three weeks immediately preceding the said 11th day of September, 1899, in The Albany Evening Journal, a newspaper printed at Albany, N. Y., and also in The New York Law Journal and New York Times, two newspapers published in the City and County of New York.

MILES BEACH, J. S. C.

au16-1aw3wW&s6

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of HENRY CARTER, assigned to Frank L. Zabriskie for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the New York Supreme Court, to be held in Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of October, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Frank L. Zabriskie, assignee of the above-named Henry Carter, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In witness whereof I have caused the seal of the said New York Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, the Honorable [L. S.] bie Charles H. Van Brunt, the Presiding Justice of the New York Supreme Court, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, this 22d day of August, 1899.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

PRYOR & TRUAX, Attorneys for Assignee, 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au23-1aw6wW

TO THE CREDITORS OF AND PERSONS having claims against the Metropolitan Building Company:

Take notice that by virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, dated the fourteenth day of August, 1899, and of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of August, 1899, you are required to present to the Receivers below named and make proof of your respective claims against the Metropolitan Building Company, an insolvent corporation, within two months from the date of said first-named order; and if you fail to do so you may be barred from participating in the distribution of the assets of the said corporation.

Claims must be in writing, and may be presented to Henry Puster, Receiver, at his office, No. 259 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J., or to Edward H. Fallows, Receiver, at his office, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated August 22, 1899.

HENRY PUSTER, } Receivers.
EDWARD H. FALLOWS, }

au23-1aw5wW

CASSIDY & ADLER.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Honorable Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, made and entered on the 1st day of August, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Patrick Cassidy and I. Richard Adler, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name and style of Cassidy & Adler, or against Frank X. Sadlier, receiver of said late firm of Cassidy & Adler, that they are and each of them is directed and required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the said receiver, at his place of transacting business, No. 533 West 55th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 25th day of October, 1899.

Dated Aug. 1, 1899.

FRANK X. SADLIER, Receiver.
WILLIAM J. MORAN, Attorney for Receiver, No. 59 Wall St., New York City.

au2-1aw6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated August 19th, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLOTTE M. DIOSSY, GEORGE S. DIOSSY, and ROBERT D. DIOSSY, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of The Diossy Law Book Company, to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said firm, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, the office of Chas. Coleman Miller, 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 5th day of November, 1899.

Dated New York, August 21st, 1899.

WILLIAM H. POWELL, Assignee.
CHAS. COLEMAN MILLER, Attorney for Assignee, 15 Wall Street, New York City.

au23-1aw6wW

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

### Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly competent; best reference; private family. 632 3d Av., between 40th and 41st Sts.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

### Valets.

VALET, &c.—By a single man; good valet and butler; understands plain cooking, &c.; city references. Stoll, 1,064 Madison Av.

## THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 7th, 1900.—Dated New York, July 19, 1899. JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 33 Wall Street, New York City. jy19-1aw6mW

BOTHNER, DOROTHEA J. E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dorothea J. E. Bothner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hyde & Leonard, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. GUSTAV O. BOTHNER, Administrator. HYDE & LEONARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au16-1aw6mW

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1899. WILLIAM J. LEEDS, ROSWELL B. BURCHARD, Executors. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je21-1aw6mW

CORNELL, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH CORNELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of the estate, Pier No. 48 North River, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. ELLA M. CORNELL, SAMUEL J. CORNELL, PETER G. CORNELL, Executors. BROWN & LELAND, Attys for Executors, N. Y. City. mh8-1aw6mW

DICKSON, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DICKSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richards & Brown, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. MARTHA J. DICKSON, FRANCIS DICKSON, Administrators. RICHARDS & BROWN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh8-1aw6mW

DOWIE, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DOWIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Bell Wait, Jr., executor's attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899.—HENRY S. AMBLER, Executor. WM. BELL WAIT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my17-1aw6mW

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES KEPS and LUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, N. Y. C.

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, L. DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je14-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1899. ADOLPH PEREIRA, EMILY M. BAIZ, Executors.

CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. aug9-1aw6mW

KEYES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN KEYES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Bell Wait, Jr., executor's attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899.—HENRY S. AMBLER, Executor. WM. BELL WAIT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my17-1aw6mW

LINK, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. LINK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Charles E. Miller, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1899. KERVEER E. SELAH, CHARLES W. LINK, Executors. CHARLES E. MILLER, Atty. for Executors. 32 Nassau St., N. Y. mh1-1aw6mW

MARCH, PETER S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER S. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business at the office of Howard R. Bayne, Esq., No. 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1899. EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor. HOWARD R. BAYNE. Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, New York City. mh22-1aw6mW

MILLER, GEORGE C.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 25th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. MILLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. JOHN P. STEVENS, CLARITA C. MILLER, Executors. my2-aw6mW

NEWKIRK, RICHARD G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD G. NEWKIRK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Klingenstein, No. 218-220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1899. SARAH J. NEWKIRK, Administratrix. WILLIAM KLINGENSTEIN, Atty. for Administratrix. 218-220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. my10-1aw6mW

RIEDEMANN, DANIEL.—In purs

## SAYS AHEARN ACT IS VOID

### Justice McAdam in an Opinion Agrees with Justice Maddox.

### DECISION IN THE FALLON CASE

**Legislature Cannot Confer Power of Allowing Claims on Others—More Applications Are Denied.**

The Ahearn act, providing for the compensation of city officials who have been illegally removed from their positions, or to those who have been prosecuted and acquitted, was declared by Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court, in a decision handed down yesterday, to be wholly unconstitutional and void. The decision was made on the application of ex-Warden Fallon of the Tombs, for the appointment of a referee under the new law to pass upon his claim for $5,400 expenses incurred in securing his restoration as Warden after he had been removed by Commissioner of Correction Wright.

"The statute has already been declared unconstitutional by Justice Maddox on a similar application," said Justice McAdam, "and that decision should control in this instance unless there are good reasons for disregarding it. The Court has examined the act with care. None of its kind, as broad as this one is, has ever appeared upon the statute book.

"In former years applicants for equitable relief of this character appeared before the Legislature. In those cases the representatives elected by the people and intrusted with the taxing power thus determined, in a manner sanctioned by long-established usage, if not by direct Constitutional authority, that the particular claims so approved were proper subjects for the exercise of the taxing power of the State. Even this power has not gone unchallenged.

In the recent case of Stemmler vs. the Mayor the Appellate Division said of such a special enactment: 'The constitutionality of this act is not free from doubt.' The act of 1899 is far more objectionable, for by it the Legislature, without examination of any of the claims, attempts to delegate its legislative authority upon the subject, as if the allowance of such claims, though involving large amounts, was a mere perfunctory duty that could well be performed by others.

"The persons for whose benefit the act was passed have no legal claims against the city or county, and the purpose of the act is to have the finding by referees to the effect that these claims are equitable in character and reasonable in amount a sufficient warrant in law to compel the taxpayers of the different counties to pay the sums awarded, or, in default thereof, that their property be sold to meet the demands.

"This clearly means the taking of private property, not for the public use, but for the benefit of private individuals, and it is expressly prohibited by the State Constitution. The Court of Appeals, in Bush vs. Board of Supervisors, said of an act not so objectionable: 'The power to impose taxes, general or local, which rests with the Legislature, is without much express restriction in the Constitution, and yet even this power cannot be said to be absolute.

"'On general principles, it has at least one limitation, and that is that the money to be raised must be required for some purpose that in some sense, at least, can be said to be public. The Legislature cannot authorize taxation for the purpose of making gifts or paying gratuities to private individuals. It is quite clear that this was the purpose of the act in question. The individual for whose benefit the tax was to be levied under the act had no claim, legal or equitable, against the town or county where the money was to be raised by taxation.

"'Those who actually served under the conscription only discharged their obligations to the General Government. Those who commuted simply paid so much money in order to be relieved from the obligation to render a military service. In either case the individual did nothing more than to discharge his obligation to the Government as a citizen, and hence he had no claim against the locality to reimburse him for what he was obliged to do.

"'The fact that a majority of the taxpayers requested the Supervisors to levy the tax is of no importance. Majorities, however potent in many respects, have no power to impose taxes upon the minority for the purpose of raising money to be devoted to gifts or gratuities to private individuals.

"'We think that under the general principles which control the exercise of the power of taxation the Legislature had no power to pass the act in question. It did not attempt to authorize taxation for any public purpose, but was, in effect, a method of taking private property, not for any public use, but for the benefit of private individuals. Legislation of this character has often been questioned in the courts and quite uniformly condemned.'

"True, the report of the referee is to be confirmed by the Court before it becomes final; but as the questions to be submitted to the referee are exclusively of fact, it is at once evident that few, if any, cases would arise where the findings could be disturbed. Indeed, it is much like a reference to compute the amount due in a foreclosure case in which the report of the referee is almost as of course confirmed.

"Judge Cooley announced many years ago that 'public office is a public trust,' and the responsibilities and trusts devolving upon the Legislature cannot be delegated to a referee or even a judicial tribunal, for in our system of government the executive, legislative, and judicial branches were made and intended to be kept separate, each acting as a check upon the other. So that even assuming that the Legislature has power to pass special enactments in such matters, as it has done in the past, it cannot by a general bill confer the power upon others.

"For these reasons and those so ably expressed by Justice Maddox in his opinion the motion must be denied upon the ground that the act under which the application is made is wholly unconstitutional and void."

The applications made by ex-Park Commissioner Nathan Straus for a referee to pass upon his claim of $5,000, ex-Alderman McQuade, who seeks to recover $28,271.69, and Policeman George Weideke were denied by Justice McLean. Justice McLean handed down no opinion as to his reasons for denying the applications.

### NEUFELD HELD FOR MURDER.

**Indictment Found Charging Him with Death of Mrs. Kronman.**

The Coroner yesterday held William Neufeld without bail for the murder of Mrs. Annie Kronman Aug. 7, and almost simultaneously with the Coroner's action the Grand Jury returned a true bill charging Neufeld with murder in the first degree. The prisoner will be arraigned this morning in Part I. of the General Sessions Court to plead to the indictment.

The witnesses at the Coroner's investigation were Nathan Kronman, husband of the murdered woman; Mrs. Annie Innis, who lives on the floor above the Kronman flat; Edward Goldfinger, companion of the prisoner before and after the murder; Harris Baruch, the pawnbroker with whom Neufeld pawned the murdered woman's jewelry, and Henry F. Hicks, the negro, on whose statement Neufeld was arrested.

William F. Howe, counsel for Neufeld, did not cross-examine the witnesses to any extent, but intimated that he would attempt to crush the evidence against the prisoner at the proper time. It was shown that Goldfinger and Neufeld spent considerable time together, and Mr. Howe said that he would go into that later.

**Receiver Need Not Give Security.**

Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision in which he denies a motion made by J. D. Hague, a stockholder of the El Paso National Bank, to compel R. E. Peckham to give security in a suit brought by the latter as receiver of the bank, against Mr. Hague to recover an assessment. In his decision, Justice McAdam says that the plaintiff received his appointment from the Controller of the Currency, and that the United States is not a foreign sovereignty as regards the several States. "The plaintiff is, therefore, not a foreign receiver, so that the defendant is not entitled to security as matter of right, and if there is a discretionary power in the court to compel the giving of security it will not be exercised."

**Federal Appointees Transferred.**

Major Charles T. Hudson and John H. Waters have been transferred from the Appraiser's office to be clerks in the office of the Collector of Customs. Major Hudson is a veteran of the civil war, and was connected with the capture of J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln. After fourteen years' service in the Customs Department at Detroit, he resigned. He applied for reinstatement, and this transfer is tantamount to reinstatement.

## BREAKFAST FOR HIS CAPTOR.

**Arrested for Assault, Tiesdale Gave the Officer Corned Beef and Cabbage and a Cigar.**

Edward Tiesdale, sixty years old, of 109 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, was fined $10, in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday, for assaulting his wife. There was at least one person in court, however, who felt that the prisoner was a much misunderstood man. He was Court Officer Sweeney.

Sweeney gained his good opinion of Tiesdale when he called at the latter's home yesterday morning to arrest him on his wife's charge. Tiesdale was busy preparing his breakfast. He was engaged with a mess of corned beef and cabbage when the officer rang the bell.

"What's that? A warrant? Come right in and make yourself comfortable; I'll be ready shortly," said Tiesdale, cheerfully, dusting a big easy chair for the officer to sit in.

"Smoke?" inquired Tiesdale, sententiously, arranging the table the while.

"Yep," returned the officer, a bit rattled by this unlooked-for show of hospitality.

Tiesdale fished into the pocket of a waistcoat which was hanging on a hook and handed Sweeney a cigar, lighting a match for him also.

Then he put another plate on the table, and, seating himself, motioned Sweeney to draw up his chair.

"It ain't a Waldorf spread, but there's worse layouts than corned beef and cabbage, eh, old man?" remarked the host, apologetically.

Sweeney was torn by conflicting emotions. Being of Celtic blood, the sight and aroma of the corned beef and cabbage appealed to him strongly, but he was a bit foggy as to his duty in the premises. The corned beef and cabbage, however, "won out," and Sweeney moved up.

"Better try some of this bread. My wife made it, and it's fine," suggested Tiesdale, with just a mere suggestion of irony in his tone, which caused the officer to look up from his highly piled plate.

Tiesdale kept up a running fire of small talk during the meal, and lavished attentions upon Sweeney, who enjoyed the visit hugely.

"Excuse me, just for a moment," said Tiesdale, after relighting Sweeney's cigar, as he dove into a bedroom and donned his coat and hat. Then the pair left the house.

"Let's drop into Murphy's over there and have a quiet ball, to top things off with," suggested the prisoner.

But Sweeney drew the line there and politely took his man off to court.

"That fellow ain't half as black as his wife paints him," remarked the court officer after sentence had been passed on Tiesdale.

### PENITENTIARY OIL SHED BURNS.

**Brooklyn Police Reserves Called Out—Convicts Quiet.**

A fire which caused about $100 damage and a great deal of excitement occurred in a small oil shed in the yard of the Kings County Penitentiary early yesterday morning.

The blaze, which is thought to have been caused by lightning, was discovered by Keepers McMahon and Nealis, who immediately sent in an alarm. The operators at Brooklyn Police Headquarters, not knowing how serious the blaze was, and seeing in it the possibility of a general attempt on the part of the prisoners to escape, called out the reserves of the Grand Avenue, Bergen Street, Atlantic Avenue, and Liberty Avenue Stations, and in a very short time a force of 250 policemen, including a mounted squad, was at the prison. Very few of the prisoners knew anything about the fire.

A few of the short-term convicts, or "trusties," were called upon to aid in putting out the fire, which was confined to the oil shed.

### WILLIAM PLACE MARRIED AGAIN

**Former Husband of Mrs. Martha Place Makes a Third Venture.**

William Place, the husband of Mrs. Martha Place, who was killed by electricity March 20 for the murder of her step-daughter, Ida Place, was married last Thursday night to Mrs. Isabella Mae Reynolds of 156 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George H. Smith, pastor of the Pennsylvania Avenue Congregational Church, and took place at the residence of the pastor, 50 Vermont Avenue.

The present marriage is the third that the bridegroom has contracted. He is about fifty years old, while Mrs. Place is twenty-eight. The clergyman said that the couple came to his home unaccompanied and asked that the marriage be kept secret.

The murder of Ida Place was one of the most sensational crimes in the history of Kings County. The murderess was actuated by jealousy of her victim, who was her father's pet. Mrs. Place threw acid in the girl's face, and then smothered her between two mattresses. When Mr. Place returned home in the evening his wife awaited him and struck him down with a hatchet. He was confined in a hospital for several weeks from his injuries, which nearly proved fatal.

### FISH SCARCE AND HIGH-PRICED.

**The Hurricane Has Driven Them Beyond Reach of the Nets.**

Fish are scarcer and higher priced, the dealers say, than they have been in the markets of this city for nearly twenty years. The scarcity is attributed to three causes—the hurricane along the Eastern coasts, the coldness of the water along the shore, and the jump in prices of meat.

The rise in the value of bluefish is the greatest, and they are now selling at 20 cents per pound, the former price having been from 8 to 10 cents. Recent west winds have driven the Gulf Stream further out to sea, and with it the bluefish have gone away, completely abandoning the cold waters of the coast.

The weakfish remain as plentiful as ever. Yet the price on this variety has gone up also, owing to the scarcity of the other kinds, and they sell now for 10 cents per pound, an advance of 3 or four cents above the old prices. Sea bass has risen from 10 and 12 to 18 and 20 cents, and striped bass has gone from 20 to 30 cents. Kingfish from Long Island waters are not to be bought at $1 per pound. Small numbers of halibut and cod have been coming in from other parts, but they are not due around these waters until the latter part of next month.

Fish dealers in Fulton Market said yesterday that they had never known such scarcity as exists at present. On Saturday many of them were obliged to close their shops on account of inability to procure fish enough to carry on business. One man sold out his stock of bluefish to a wholesale dealer at 20 cents per pound.

Fishing smacks have been going out in even larger numbers than usual, but they return almost empty.

The only varieties that had retained their accustomed values until yesterday were codfish and soft-shell crabs. The former have been shipped in great quantities from the Pacific coasts. Crabs still sell at $1 and $1.25 per dozen. Cape lobsters took a drop yesterday, but have not yet regained their usual figure of 12½ cents per pound. Last week they went to 25 cents, but yesterday there was a drop of 5 cents.

Some of the retail customers at the fish markets are suspicious that the dealers have combined to pretend a scarcity of their produce, but the dealers emphatically deny this.

**Answers to Correspondents.**

E. PAUDER, Hoboken: Khaki is Anglo-Indian term, denoting the color of dust or ashes. The name is applied to a light drab or chocolate-colored cloth used for the uniforms of some East Indian troops, and the word is now also used to describe the uniforms worn by our troops in the West Indies and the Philippines, made of a cotton cloth of a light brown or buff color.

"C.": The Shamrock was towed in crossing the ocean to expedite her arrival here, so that she could have the greatest amount of time possible for being put in trim for the cup races. Under the mutual agreement clause of the America's Cup deed of gift the Cup Committee of the New York Yacht Club agreed to waive a provision that would have otherwise precluded towing, to the extent that the Shamrock might tow during calms. There is no evidence that the Shamrock exceeded the concession made, and her eligibility to race has not been officially questioned.

**Photographic Negatives Dutiable.**

The Board of General Appraisers has decided that photographic negatives must pay a duty of 45 per cent ad valorem under Paragraph 112 of the laws of 1897, in an appeal taken by Stone & Donner against the decision of the Collector of Customs of Boston, on the ground that, under Paragraph 501, which provides for "books, maps, engravings, photographic negatives, &c.," the negatives should be admitted free of duty.

## GETTING READY FOR DEWEY

### Work Begun on the Statues for the Big Triumphal Arch.

### FAIRY LAMP ILLUMINATIONS

**Estimates Cut to Come Within $150,000—Gen. Butterfield May Soon Resume His Duties.**

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Executive Committee will meet this morning, when the final estimates of the various sub-committees will be passed upon and matters will be so arranged that the preliminary work of letting the contracts can begin without delay. The committee to which the original tentative estimates were submitted has completed its work and, it was reported yesterday, has made reductions in all of them, bringing the total within the city's appropriation of $150,000.

Active work on the preparation of the triumphal arch began yesterday, when the National Sculpture Society took possession of the amphitheatre of Madison Square Garden. A dozen modelers, under the direction of Carl Bell, were at work preparing the statues which will surmount the main corners. The larger pieces, which will be on the top of the main structure, are so large that they will not be modeled until the arch is practically completed. The modelers were working yesterday on the framework around which the figures will be built. The small models were on hand, and it was not difficult to give an idea of what they will appear like when enlarged.

The figures of the sailors will rest against the four pilasters of the corners which surmount the arch. Directly under them, on the spandrels, will be the figures representing the North and the East River, the models for which have been delivered. The North River will show a large male figure, with bared breast and a trident in one hand. The Palisades and the Hudson River are figured in the distance. The draped figure of a woman in recumbent position, with one hand pointing to the Brooklyn Bridge, represents the East River. The completed figures will be about 14 by 19 feet.

In the absence of Gen. Butterfield, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Secretary Warren W. Foster is in charge at the office of the committee in the Governor's room in the City Hall. Mr. Foster yesterday received samples of "fairy lamps" with which a Philadelphia contractor offers to illuminate the City Hall and City Hall Park, at a cost of ten cents per lamp. The lowest figure yet obtained from the electric companies for this style of illumination is $1.50 per light, and while the committee has taken no definite action, it is probable that the cheaper variety of light will be accepted, especially as it is equally as effective as the electric lights.

The committee suggests that private residences and stores be illuminated on the night following the naval parade, and attention has been directed to the availability of the fairy lamps for this purpose. These lamps are of simple construction, being merely a colored glass vessel containing a shut thick candle. The vessel has a handle by which, if necessary, it can be suspended from a chain or rope, but it can be used equally as well to set on window sills and along the cornices of buildings.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday received the following letter from Dr. G. W. Murdoch, who is attending Gen. Butterfield at his home at Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson.

I have the honor of reporting to you that Gen. Butterfield has improved so rapidly during the past twenty-four hours that I hope, with a few days of absolute quiet, he may be able to resume his duties. It is a much more favorable prospect than I dared yesterday to hope for.

In reply Mr. Guggenheimer sent this telegram:

Letter received. Rejoice at the prospect of Gen. Butterfield soon resuming his duties as Chairman of Executive Committee Dewey celebration.

Secretary Foster also received a telegram from Gen. Butterfield saying that he hoped to be able to resume his duties within a week.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWBURG, Aug. 22.—The condition of Gen. Daniel Butterfield was still further improved this evening and there is every symptom of his early recovery. Dr. Murdock, the attending physician, said to-night that the General would be able to be about within a week and he was hopeful that then he could resume his duties at the head of the Dewey Reception Committee. He is greatly interested in the arrival of the Admiral and this subject was the first one he referred to on regaining his speech yesterday morning. Even though his health may preclude his taking an active part, as has been expected, the General at least hopes to be able to act in an advisory capacity. He is fast gaining in strength.

## DEWEY AT VILLEFRANCHE.

**In Excellent Health—Will Go to Nice for a Week, Living as Quietly as Possible.**

VILLEFRANCHE, France, Aug. 22.—The United States cruiser Olympia, which left Leghorn, Italy, yesterday, arrived here at 6:40 o'clock this morning.

The French cruisers Amiral Charner, Davout, and Friant, under command of Vice Admiral Bienaimé, fired a salute in honor of Admiral Dewey, which was returned by the Olympia.

Admiral Dewey afterward received visits from Vice Admiral Bienaimé, Henry Vignard, the United States Secretary of Embassy and Chargé de'Affaires at Paris, and Attilio Piatti, the United States Vice Consul at Nice.

The Admiral is apparently in excellent health. He will stay at Nice for a week, but will take part in as few functions as possible.

### SUBWAY FOR FEED WIRES.

**Brooklyn Rapid Transit Ready to Begin Construction.**

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has applied to Deputy Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies Walton for a permit to construct a subway for feed wires on Kent Avenue and Roebling Street.

This is said to be the first step toward placing all of the electric railroad feed wires in Brooklyn underground.

### QUICK TIME TO THE KLONDIKE.

**Mining Engineer Travels from London to Dawson in 17 Days.**

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—A dispatch from Victoria, B. C., says that from London, England, to Dawson City on the Yukon in seventeen days is the new record made by a mining engineer from South Africa.

He left London for Southampton by train, and caught an Atlantic liner, in which he crossed the ocean in a little more than six days. The trip from New York to Vancouver was made in four days. From Seattle to Skaguay occupied less than three days. Close connections were made with the White Pass and Yukon Railroad, and the lake and river steamers, and he was landed in Dawson seventeen days from London.

**Call for an Alaska Convention.**

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 22.—The towns of Southeastern Alaska have issued a call for a Territorial convention, to be held at Juneau Oct. 9. The convention will be composed of seventy delegates. The object is to promote unity in all demands made by Alaska, and to frame and adopt laws which Congress will be urged to pass. The proposed laws will cover municipalities, courts, schools, taxes, &c.

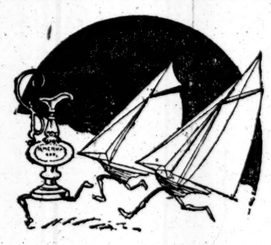
**Telegraph from Juneau to Skaguay.**

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 22.—A subsidy has been raised at Juneau for the construction of a telegraph line to Skaguay, there to connect with the line to Dawson. It is hoped to have the line in operation by Oct. 1.

**Brooklyn Heights Trustee Named.**

A. F. Britton was appointed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Walter Lloyd Smith to serve as a Trustee of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, in place of J. L. Everett, who died recently.

Membranous Croup frequently comes like a thief in the night. Prompt doses of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT rarely fail to effect a cure.—Adv.

Naturally we sold a number of those marked-down black and blue cheviot sack suits yesterday.

Why naturally?

Because they're not for this summer's dog-days, but for fall.

Because they were $20, and now $12.50.

All sizes left—32 to 46 inches chest measure.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

260 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.


### CAR RUNS WILD ON A TRESTLE.

**Motorman Fell Off, but a Passenger Acted Promptly.**

While a trolley car of the North Hudson County Railway was descending the trestle leading from Jersey City Heights to the Hoboken ferry at a late hour Monday night with a load of passengers the trolley pole left the wire. While Matthew Sheridan, the motorman, was looking back to see if the conductor had adjusted the pole he lost his balance and fell from the car to the trestle, and thence to the street.

As the car was still running down the incline by its own impetus, the passengers became greatly frightened. J. C. Bernard of 90 Carmine Street, New York, sprang to the platform, applied the brake, and brought the car to a standstill. The trolley pole was then adjusted and the conductor saw the car to the ferry.

When Sheridan fell he landed on the sidewalk directly in front of No. 2 Engine-house. The firemen summoned an ambulance, and he was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. It was found that no bones were broken and that he was only suffering from shock. He was greatly improved yesterday.

### RATS START CLOCK STRIKING.

**Flushing Residents Thought Town Hall Timepiece Was Going Again.**

For more than a year the Flushing town clock has stood silent. It has not noted the time of day since the City of New York refused to pay the salary of the old village winder, and he gave up his job after a quarter of a century of faithful service.

The people of Flushing were amazed yesterday when the old clock began striking. It struck ten, then started again and struck eleven. The striking was kept up till the whole twelve hours were rolled off. At first some of the residents thought the city had decided to keep the clock going. Their hopes were dispelled, however, when they saw the old clock winder hastening down the street.

He hurried into the tower, climbed aloft, and there he discovered that the striking mechanism of the clock had been set in motion by rats which had built their nest in the box that holds the works. The old winder succeeded in stopping the striking, and took precautions to prevent a recurrence of the trouble.

### MR. COLER INSPECTS CHARITIES.

**Visits Public Institutions in Company with Commissioner Keller.**

At the invitation of Commissioner Keller of the Department of Public Charities, Controller Coler yesterday made a tour of inspection of the institutions in Blackwell's, Randall's, and Ward's Islands, with a view to obtaining information which he will use in his forthcoming report to the Board of Estimate on the best plan to restrict the expenditure of public money for the benefit of private charities.

Mr. Coler has from time to time declared that much of the money appropriated by the city for private charitable institutions is misapplied, and that the city does not get a quid pro quo. His visit yesterday was for the purpose of seeing whether or not it would be possible for the city to accommodate in its own buildings many of the paupers and patients who otherwise are now sent to private hospitals and other institutions, and in what direction money could best be expended to extend the city's charities so as to enable the municipal authorities to cope with the problem themselves.

Mr. Coler is desirous of cutting down the appropriations for private charities by one half, and he hopes to be able to persuade the Board of Estimate to make allowances to the Department of Charities so that the city's buildings may be modernized and extended commensurately with this saving.

Mr. Coler expressed himself as pleased with the way in which the department is conducted by Commissioner Keller.

### ODD FELLOWS IN CONVENTION.

**Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the State in This City.**

The annual convention of the Grand Lodge of the Order of Odd Fellows of the State of New York was opened yesterday morning at Scottish Rite Hall, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, with nearly 1,200 delegates from all the counties in the State. Grand Sire A. S. Pinkerton of the international order was present, and among other visitors were the Grand Masters of the order in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and New Jersey; Grand Representative August Grassmann of New Jersey, and other general officers from the States mentioned.

Grand Master Franklin P. Trautmann of this State called the convention to order. Prayer was offered by Grand Chaplain J. Burton French of Cortland, and the Grand Master proceeded to appoint Committees on the Grand Lodge and Credentials.

Grand Sire Pinkerton congratulated the order upon its prosperous condition. The membership of the order in the country, he said, had been estimated at 1,000,000, but accurate statistics showed that the membership exceeded that number.

The Grand Lodge degree was conferred on those present, and an invitation was accepted to visit the German Odd Fellows Home and Orphanage, at Unionport, in the afternoon. Addresses were then made by the visiting Grand Masters and Grand Representatives, and also by the Commandant of the Patriarchs Militant of Vermont and by the Grand Patriarch of New Jersey.

The presiding Grand Master then announced the appointment of Committees on Appeals, on Judiciary, on Legislation, on the State of the Order, on the Laws of Subordinates, on Correspondents, on Subordinate Lodges, and on Petitions.

A feature of this morning's opening of the session of the convention will be the presentation of a jewel and address to the present Grand Master. Many of the delegates are staying at the Westminster Hotel, which will be the headquarters of the convention.

**Large Crowds at Glen Island.**

Glen Island continues to be popular as the fashionable resort of wheelmen and picnickers as well as of family parties and German patrons. Larger crowds never frequented this famous watering place. It can be reached by the Starin fast steamers every half hour from 8:45 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M. at Cortland Street, North River; East Thirty-second Street, East River, and South Fifth Street, Brooklyn. The Filipino village is an object of much interest. The natives of the Philippine Islands who inhabit it dress in their national costumes, and give illustrations of their home occupations and manner of living. Each afternoon they give popular concerts in Spanish. Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band and the Governors Island Band furnish the music.

**Music in the Parks.**

Camera's military band wil play in Mulberry Bend Park at 8 o'clock this evening. There will also be a concert in Abingdon Square Park at the same hour by Rampone's Old Guard Band.


FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

**REDUCED TABLES.**

Still a great variety in solid mahogany.

| | |
|---|---|
| INLAID | $6.00 |
| COLONIAL | 8.00 |
| CHIPPENDALE | 12.00 |
| CARVED FRENCH | 18.00 |

*(former prices $11.00 to $26.00).*

Besides, we are now showing charming Autumn novelties.
Designs originated specially for you, if you
"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET.

*Theatrical Goods.*
We invite special attention to our New Importation of
*SILK TIGHTS,*
*SILK STOCKINGS,*
*SILK GLOVES,*
*SATINS, VELVETS AND PLUSHES.*
All Colors to match. Large assortment to select from.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.


### GEN. DAVIS REPORTS DISTRESS.

**Contradicts Stories that Puerto Ricans Refused to Work—100,000 Are Hungry.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A cable dispatch has been received at the War Department from Gen. Davis giving additional details of the conditions in Puerto Rico. He places the number of killed at one thousand and reiterates his statement of one hundred thousand destitutes. He says:

Rations from Nuevitas may be unloaded in quarantine, but it seems to me supply can easier come from States, the fear of yellow fever from Cuba making extra precaution necessary. Press reports that Puerto Ricans refused to discharge relief supplies without double pay are untrue. The MacPherson arrived Saturday afternoon, and unloading proceeded Sunday morning.

Dock hands refused work without customary Sunday pay. Soldiers of the Puerto Rican battalion volunteered to take their place, but longshoremen returned to work when they learned the nature of supplies on board, and unloading was completed by them. Some refused any pay whatever. Their original strike was due to misapprehension.

Stories that laborers in the interior refused to work because they are to be fed by the Government is principally sensational talk and hysterics. I can resolve that matterly easily as no issue will be made to those able to work unless they do so. Cargo of the McPherson has been forwarded to distributing centres, and part was issued yesterday evening. In a few limited areas the coffee is half safe, remaining areas the crop is almost totally ruined, and the trees so injured that next year's crop will not exceed 50 per cent. average. Bananas furnished one-half the food, and sweet potatoes, beans, rice, corn, and yams, all of which are grown here, supplied the other half to 50 per cent. of the inhabitants. All the bananas, beans, rice, and corn are destroyed, and half the potatoes.

I now estimate over 1,000 dead and 100,000 hungry, one-half this number being homeless. Hunger will increase rather than diminish for many weeks.

### NORWEGIAN RESCUED AT SEA.

**Catania Picks Up a Sailor from the Drot, Wrecked Off Florida.**

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—Capt. Bede of the steamship Catania, which arrived to-day from Daiquiri, Cuba, reports that, Aug. 20, in latitude 30.43, longitude 75.38, he rescued from a raft Arthur Necalasas of Gothenburg, one of the crew of the Norwegian bark Drot, from Pascagoula Aug. 3 for Buenos Ayres.

Necalasas says that on Aug. 11, when off the Florida Straits, the Drot got into the centre of a hurricane and was wrecked. The crew consisted of fifteen men, eight of whom got on a raft, formed by part of the deck of the disabled bark. After being tossed about for short time by the high winds, the raft parted, six of the men remaining on it, while Necalasas and the first mate clung to the other. Necalasas lost sight of the other portion of the raft almost immediately.

After drifting about five days without food or water, the first mate jumped overboard and was drowned. Necalasas says that three steamers passed wfthin a mile of the raft, but did not answer the signals of the unfortunate men.

### TRANSPORT PANTHER SAILS.

**Leaves Philadelphia for Puerto Rico with $5,000 Cargo.**

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The United States transport Panther, with a cargo of 800 tons of food and other supplies for the storm sufferers of Puerto Rico, the contribution of the people of this city, sailed at 9:30 A. M. to-day for San Juan.

There was a crowd at the wharf to wish the transport godspeed, among them being Mayor Ashbridge, Chairman of the Puerto Rico Relief Committee. The cargo is valued at $5,000.

### SOFT COAL TRUST IS ASSURED.

**Options Have Been Secured on All But One Pittsburg District Mine.**

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 22.—It was learned to-day that the soft-coal trust being organized among the railroad mines of the Pittsburg district is being financed by Moore & Schley of New York through their agent, J. D. Nicholson, who is with the firm of George B. Hill & Co. of Pittsburg.

The coal men are represented by J. C. Dyser and Upson A. Andrews, both of Pittsburg. Options have been secured on all mines in the district, with the exception of that of the Massillon Coal and Coke Company, about one hundred properties in all. These options are on cash contracts, but it is understood that the companies will be given the preference in subscribing for the stock.

The books will close this week, and it is said that the stock has been more than subscribed already. The capital of the company will be $64,000,000, one-half of which will be common stock.

### STRAWBOARD PRICES MAY RISE.

**Reported that the American Company Will Order Advance.**

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—The Transcript to-day says that important developments are understood to be pending in the strawboard trade. The general business activity which has extended to every class of industry, has greatly increased the consumption of strawboard. All the mills of the American Strawboard Company, fifteen in number, are running full time with an average daily output of twenty tons each.

Negotiations are now pending for the acquisition by the American Strawboard Company of several important independent concerns. This deal has so far progressed that it is understood that an advance in price will be ordered simultaneously by the trust and its present competitors on all grades, to take effect Sept. 1.

It is reported from Chicago that a meeting of the strawboard interests will be held in New York next week to consider further the plan of consolidation, it being probable that a definite offer will then be made to the American Strawboard Company by the independent manufacturers.

**Receiver for Terra Cotta Company.**

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 22.—George J. Haney was to-day appointed permanent receiver for the Standard Terra Cotta Company of Perth Amboy. He has authority to pay the employes part of the wages due them. A rule to show cause why he should not issue receiver's certificates for $10,000 with which to carry on the business will be argued September 5.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.


*August "Specials" at O'Neill's.* | *August "Specials" at O'Neill's.*

# O'Neill's.

## The New Felt Hats

—the kind so appropriate for the coming Autumn Days, are now here in profusion, hundreds of shapes to pick from, Walking Hats, Cycling Hats, Outing Hats, Dress Hats, &c. Everything that is new and that will be popular this Fall can be seen now in our big Hat Section on the main floor.

August Chances in the **Furniture Dept.**

A special lot arranged for to-day's selling—Bedroom Suits, Parlor Suits, Fancy Rockers, Sideboards, Couches, &c. Glance at the Prices—Bargains like these come but once a year—in August.

BEDROOM SUITS (all mahogany finish.)

| | |
|---|---|
| 35.00 Suits now | 23.75 |
| 60.00 Suits now | 39.00 |
| 75.00 Suits now | 54.00 |
| 85.00 Suits now | 62.00 |
| 110.00 Suits now | 79.00 |

PARLOR SUITS (Turkish overstuff).

| | |
|---|---|
| 37.00 Suits now | 24.98 |
| 50.00 Suits now | 31.00 |
| 60.00 Suits now | 42.00 |
| 60.00 Suits, with mahogany finish frames, now | 45.00 |
| 70.00 Suits, with inlaid frames, now | 48.00 |
| 80.00 Suits now | 55.00 |

FANCY ROCKERS

Ten different patterns to pick from. They were formerly priced at 4.00, 4.50 and 5.00, but were reduced for this sale to 2.98 each.

SIDEBOARDS (Antique Oak).

| | |
|---|---|
| The 18.00 Grade now | 12.98 |
| The 38.00 Grade now | 28.00 |
| The 55.00 Grade now | 39.00 |
| The 60.00 Grade now | 42.00 |
| The 70.00 Grade now | 55.00 |

COUCHES.

Over twenty patterns to select from—Full Spring, Deep Tufting, covered in Velours.

| | |
|---|---|
| The 18.00 Grade now | 11.98 |
| The 20.00 Grade now | 12.50 |
| The 23.00 Grade now | 15.98 |
| The 35.00 Grade now | 24.00 |

Also a host of other August Bargains equally attractive.

*All Cash Purchases (except Bicycles and Sewing Machines) delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of N. Y. City.*

August Specials in **Blankets & Bed Spreads**

A splendid chance to purchase your Bed Coverings—a chance that you should not allow to pass. A few more days and the prices will take a jump.

EASTERN WOOL BLANKETS.
Five Hundred Pairs of them in three sizes, worth from 3.50 to 5.00 pair, on sale at
2.75, 3.50 and 3.98 Pair.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS.
Twenty-five Hundred Pairs of California Blankets, in three sizes, worth from 4.25 to 8.50 pair, on sale at
3.25, 4.50 and 6.25 Pair.

BED SPREADS.
A special lot of Marseilles Spreads, all full size, and worth from 2.00 to 3.75,
1.35, 1.98 and 2.65 Each.
Also special values in CRIB BLANKETS. Prices unusually attractive.

The Best of All Bicycle Bargains.
The O'Neill Wheel, a safe wheel, a handsome wheel, in four colors and three heights of frame, both Men's and Women's Models.
*Formerly 27.00.*
Now 15.98
A complete line of Sundries at the Lowest Prices in town.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.


### WAR STAMPS ON PAWN TICKETS.

**Commissioner of Internal Revenue Makes a New Ruling.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has reversed the ruling of his bureau concerning the affixing of stamps to pawn tickets which contain a clause charging for storage, except where the charge is bona fide in the case of cumbersome articles or articles requiring special care for their preservation. This charge for storage on all articles has been a custom of pawn brokers to evade the State laws against usury.

The Commissioner now holds that the 25-cent stamp must not be affixed unless there is a bona fide agreement for storage charges as in the case of safes, clothing, household goods, &c.

### CONFERENCE ON CANALS.

**Ex-Mayor Green of Binghamton Talks of the Results.**

Ex-Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton, a member of the Canal Advisory Board appointed by Gov. Roosevelt, returned to the city last night from a meeting of that body at the country home of Gen. Francis V. Greene, the President of the commission. To a reporter for THE TIMES at the Hoffman House Mr. Green said:

"The whole question of the canal system of the State was thoroughly discussed. It would be improper for me, in advance of the submission of our report to the Governor, to say just what was done.

"But I can tell you this. The board is very much in earnest and will bend every endeavor for the material and permanent improvement of the artificial waterways of the State.

"A great deal of work was mapped out, and members of the board were delegated to give their attention to it and report at a meeting to be held in this city Sept. 1.

"After that time it is the purpose of the board to give public hearings at all important points in the State."

### CHILD DIES IN MOTHER'S ARMS.

**Mrs. Sophia Altag Was Walking in Search of Shelter.**

Mrs. Sophia Altag, twenty-two years old, applied on Aug. 8 to Superintendent Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department for shelter in some city institution in order that her baby might have proper care when it was born. She told him her husband had been a conductor in the employ of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. She was sent to the Charity Hospital, on Blackwell's Island. At noon yesterday she was discharged, and with her babe came to Manhattan with just 5 cents in pennies. She went to her sister, Mrs. Patrick Riley, of 309 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, hoping for shelter until she might get work.

Her sister refused to take her in, claiming her husband had given orders to that effect. The woman started out to look for a friend living near by, but after an hour's search could not find her. She finally appealed to a policeman for advice, and, while talking to him, lifted the shawl to show him the baby.

She then discovered that the child had died in her arms.

The policeman put her on a car, advising her to go to the Morgue